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MATERIALS ON ARMS LIMITATION TALKS IN GENEVA

Report of Opening

LD291434 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva June 29 TASS -- Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments have started here today with the meeting of the heads of delegations. The Soviet delegation is headed by the Ambassador Viktor Karpov and the U.S. delegation -- by the Ambassador Edward Rowny.

Plenary Meeting 30 June

LD301202 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Geneva June 30 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA has been held here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

Need for 'Mutual Striving'

LD291504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Aleksandr Levchenko and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms begin in Geneva today. These talks should continue the process -- of vital importance for the cause of peace -- begun with the SALT I and SALT II agreements. As Soviet delegation leader Karpov said on arrival, the Soviet delegation has been instructed to try to achieve in the talks the elaboration of a resolution which would serve to strengthen international stability and the interests of peace. The pledge adopted by our country not to be first to use nuclear weapons, announced in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, is a great positive stimulus. Success at the talks would be facilitated by sincere mutual striving to reach agreement, taking into account the interests of each other's security and the preservation of that which is positive and already achieved. This was pointed out by former head of the U.S. delegation at the SALT talks Warnke. I am absolutely sure, he said, that the Soviet Union is sincerely and seriously striving for the attainment of effective control over nuclear weapons. On the other hand, noted Warnke, it still remains to be made clear how serious is the attitude of the Reagan administration.

Factors for Success

LD300134 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Commentary by Moscow radio's news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov]

[Text] Talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms opened in Geneva between the Soviet and American delegations.

The talks are of vital importance not only for the people of the Soviet Union and the United States but for the entire world. The fate of world peace hinges largely on the outcome of these talks and the solution of the problem of arms control, strategic arms control first and foremost. Time can no longer be wasted. More types of weapons are being developed which it becomes more and more difficult to control. The time is approaching when arms control may become practically impossible. So what is most important now is the responsible and earnest attitude of the sides to the talks that has just opened. The current dialogue between the delegations of the two countries must not be used as a coverup for intensive buildup of more sophisticated mass destruction means.

What is required at the moment is the mutually displayed good will and political courage and, what is most important, due regard for the interests of either side, as well as the strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides. These are all factors that are sure to lead to disarmament measures.

The Soviet Union has come to the current talks with a flexible and constructive stand. It believes that the sides should make use of the experience accumulated during the previous talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, and of everything positive that has been achieved there. After all, the current talks did not start from nothing. There is the SALT I agreement signed in 1972, the SALT II Treaty signed in Vienna in 1979 but never ratified by the United States. As the Soviet side believes, now is the right time to go ahead with the campaign against the nuclear danger, a danger inherent in the development of strategic arms. The leader of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Karpov, has declared that the Soviet Union wants a Soviet-American agreement to provide for a considerable qualitative reduction in strategic arms and for the effective limiting, at the same time, of their quantitative development. Significantly, shortly before the opening of the present Soviet-American talks, the Soviet Union took a new major step towards preventing nuclear war. It pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms. That pledge, made in President Brezhnev's message to the second special General Assembly session on disarmament, is a positive stimulus for the current talks. It helps build an atmosphere of trust in world relations and puts the question of a nuclear arms ban on a practical plane.

Incidentally, the strategic nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States could be frozen now, with the opening of the Geneva talks. The proposal to this effect was made by the Soviet side last May. This freeze would be important in itself, for it would be a barrier in the way of the arms race. Simultaneously it would help move further toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The freeze on nuclear arsenals has become one of the most popular demands put forward in many countries, including the United States. This demand implies a complete halt to tests, production and deployment of nuclear arms. This idea sits [as heard] in the stand of the Soviet Union, which submitted a comprehensive program of nuclear disarmament to the special General Assembly session on disarmament. Spelled out in this program are measures for removing the nuclear threat, ranging from a ban on the development of new systems of nuclear arms to the complete destruction of nuclear arms stockpiles.

It would be logical to ask at this point if the American leaders are ready to meet the Soviet leaders half way, if they are ready to approach the Soviet-American dialogue in all earnestness and give up the illusory and reckless plans for achieving military superiority. Only the mutual acceptance of a parity in arms and the strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security of the sides may lead to attainment of agreements so urgent and so indispensable to preventing a nuclear holocaust threatening mankind.

REAGAN RESPONSE TO USSR INITIATIVE SCORED

Zhukov in PRAVDA

LD301026 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Highlights" of "article" by Yuriy Zhukov in the 30 June issue of PRAVDA]

[Text] Yuriy Zhukov, a news analyst for the national daily PRAVDA, comments on the Soviet Union's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision was announced in the message by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

It's natural, Yuriy Zhukov says in his commentary, that all people have turned to the United States and the other powers that have the weapon of mass destruction in their possession. Indeed, if they, the United States first and foremost, followed the Soviet Union's example, then the threat of a nuclear war, so alarming to the nations of our planet, would be reduced to nil. Yet Reagan's return move has proved totally negative. He treated delegates to the UN sessions with a mishmash of his old speeches in which he spoke now about an ostensible peaceableness of the Washington administration, now about an imaginary need for the United States and its allies to arm to the teeth. But the President didn't utter a single word as to how the United States was going to react to the new crucial initiative of the Soviet state.

Why? Because he had nothing to say in response to the concrete and explicit statement by the leader of the socialist country, a statement clear and understandable to the whole world. Washington makes no secret of the fact that the American military doctrine not only admits a first nuclear strike but is in actual fact predicated on this dangerous and heinous premise.

Thus, by refusing to follow the Soviet Union's example, the United States has shown that in its military plans it is staking on the use of the weapon of mass annihilation. In a bid to justify their stand, the political and military leaders are using the soiled and frazzled card, the myth about an ostensible Soviet threat to the West. And to avert this so-called threat, the United States reserves a right to a first nuclear strike. But each time the United States resorts to this threat, it's in for a dud [as heard].

Last fall President Reagan said the Soviet Union, judging by what its leaders were talking about among themselves, believed it impossible to win a nuclear war. Replying to PRAVDA's correspondent on this score, Leonid Brezhnev said this in part: Leaving on the conscience of President Reagan his reference to the effect he knew what the Soviet leaders were saying among themselves, I would like to say this point of fact: In our midst we say the same, what I've said for all to hear from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party -- namely, to try to defeat each other in an arms race and reckon on victory in a nuclear war is but dangerous insanity. I would like to add, President Brezhnev continued: Only he who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging a victor from it. No matter what might the attacker possess, no matter what method of unleashing nuclear war he chooses, he will not attain his aims. Retribution will ensue ineluctably.

Leonid Brezhnev's interview was published in PRAVDA on 21 October, 1981, Yuriy Zhukov recalls, but neither at that regular session of the UN General Assembly, nor at the present special session did the American President give any reply, although the demand for a renunciation of the first nuclear strike strategy is gaining ground not only among broad segments of the public in the United States, but also among people in the leadership of the NATO member-countries well informed about the substance of the issues of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, PRAVDA says in conclusion, has restated its readiness in cogent and clear-cut terms to traverse its half of the road toward an agreement on bringing down the arms levels. As before, the ball is with the United States. The voice of reason makes it imperative to straight-jacket nuclear insanity.

Those were the highlights of Yuriy Zhukov's article in PRAVDA, the Soviet national daily.

W. Berlin Peace Figure

LD300706 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Official Western diplomacy has already long used two different vocabularies in discussing disarmament and detente. It is admitted in confidential talks, in research papers closed to public at large that the USSR has not prepared and is not preparing any war.

The second "language" is designed for broad public and features such expressions as "Soviet menace", "Soviet superiority" and "Soviet expansionism", says the dispatch from Western Berlin published in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today. But this verbiage is unconvincing. Concern is growing among Western public about Washington's policy of confrontation, demands are mounting for fair talks on disarmament with the USSR.

The fresh Soviet initiative -- the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- is an important step lessening the threat of nuclear war, said Peter Herlinghoff, chairman of the West Berlin permanent working committee for peace and mutual understanding. Leonid Brezhnev's message was read out in New York, where the U.N. special session on disarmament is being currently held. People expect specific results from it. The USSR's commitment is the first specific result of the session. This measure strengthens peace, security and confidence.

I would wish to add, said Peter Herlinghoff, that the latest pronouncements by U.S. President Reagan were insulting in their spirit. It is even more gratifying that the Soviet Union has not used such a language, and is continuing a consistent and purposeful policy of disarmament. Along with other Soviet proposals the fresh Soviet initiative lays the groundwork for delivering the world from the threat of nuclear holocaust.

The American proposals are wittingly unacceptable for the USSR as they are aimed at the latter's unilateral disarmament. The attempts made by the present U.S. leadership to pose for almost apostles of peace are nothing else but an effort to reassure peace champions, whose number is permanently growing in the USA. But these are futile attempts. The man in the street begins to learn to see the real truth, in spite of massive ideological indoctrination.

Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA

PM281331 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Yuriy Kornilov "International Review": "The Dearest Thing of All"]

[Text] An exhibition entitled "The Nuclear Threat to the World" organized by the Japanese public has opened at UN Headquarters during the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. In particular the exhibition presents photographs taken soon after the U.S. nuclear attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- terrible, blood-chilling photographs! In the 37 years since then the quantitative and qualitative levels of the weapons of mass destruction have changed beyond recognition. According to UN estimates the nuclear arsenals are now close to 1.5 million bombs of the Hiroshima type.

Just now the whole world's attention is centered on the message sent by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the General Assembly's special session. It says that the Soviet state, guided by the desire to do its utmost to divert the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples and ultimately to exclude the very possibility of it from mankind's life, pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This is a move of exceptional importance. In taking it the Soviet Union proceeds from the immutable fact, which is decisive in today's international situation, that nuclear war, should it begin, could mean the destruction of human civilization and perhaps the end of life itself on earth. In taking this step the Soviet Union is expressing confidence in the power of common sense and a belief in mankind's ability to avoid self-destruction and ensure peace and progress for present and future generations. Our country stresses that if other nuclear powers assume an equally clear and precise commitment to renounce first use of nuclear weapons, this in practical terms would amount to a general ban on the use of nuclear weapons, which the overwhelming majority of the countries of world advocates.

At the same time, the Soviet Union states that the idea of the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals — as a first step toward reducing them — and ultimately their complete elimination is close to the Soviet viewpoint. It is our country which has put forward specific proposals aimed at stopping the nuclear arms race both quantitatively and qualitatively.

For all the danger inherent in nuclear weapons it must not be forgotten that other means of mass destruction, including chemical weapons, also exist in states' arsenals. L.I. Brezhnev's message points out that the USSR is ready to discuss without delay the total prohibition of chemical means of warfare and the destruction of stocks of these weapons. This document stresses that the Soviet Union supports progress in all directions where opportunities emerge for limiting and radically reducing armaments. There is no type of weapon that our country would not be prepared to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis.

Discussing and commenting on L.I. Brezhnev's message on a broad scale, the prominent politicians, public figures and the press of various countries emphasize that this major political document is vivid new evidence of the Soviet land's profound love of peace and further convincing confirmation of the USSR's steadfast resolve to preserve peace and, having curbed the demon of war, to resolve the task of disarmament in practical terms by agreements among states. It has been pointed out that the major ideas and initiatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's message, the USSR's principled positions and the very important specific proposals set out in Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko's speech at the UN forum and generalized in the memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" which was presented for that forum's examination proceed from the fact that no contradictions among states or groups of states, no differences of social system, way of life or ideology and no momentary interests can overshadow the fundamental need which is common for all peoples of protecting peace and averting nuclear war.

The world disarmament forum is occurring at a period when the world is experiencing difficult times and the struggle of the forces of reason and peace against the forces of imperialist madness and war is entering an important and perhaps decisive phase. The danger of war is increasing, and this is the direct result of the attempts of certain U.S. and NATO circles, obsessed by the unrealizable imperial dream of world domination, to counter commonsense by force and to seek advantage in confrontation and not in cooperation with others. Washington is striving not only to justify the nuclear arms race but to "legalize" the very use of nuclear weapons, nurturing criminal doctrines of delivering "first," "demonstrative," "preemptive" or other such strikes. The wheels of the U.S. military-industrial machine are turning with increasing speed: The U.S. military budget, which has already assumed unprecedented dimensions, will total \$1.5 trillion in the next 5-year period — that is, almost equal to the amount spent by the NATO countries on military aims in the 10 years 1968-77. At the U.S. diktat, the NATO Council session held in Bonn confirmed the course of further "strengthening" that aggressive bloc as a whole and advocated the expansion of its zone of operation, which cannot fail to attract people's attention. The global "crusade" against communism and all social progress on earth announced by R. Reagan in his recent London speech exposed even more the aggressive, hegemonist nature of an extraordinarily dangerous foreign policy course.

Is the thunder of shells and bombs exploding on the long-suffering land of Lebanon — a sovereign country which has become the object of a banditlike invasion by Israel relying on comprehensive U.S. support and encouragement — not audible at UN headquarters, as it is throughout the world? Did the whole world not listen with alarm just a few days ago to the echo of artillery salvos from the distant South Atlantic where Britain, actively supported by the United States, is trying by force to restore colonial order? The facts repeatedly confirm that it is imperialism, which has already inflicted two world wars on humanity, which in our day, too, is inseparable from such crimes as aggressive wars.

Influenced by the socialist countries' peace-loving policy and pressured by the antiwar movement, certain U.S. circles are striving to "combine" fierce attacks on the very idea of detente with expatiation on Washington's "love of peace", and are trying to dress NATO in the cloak of "peacemaker." Washington and NATO are loudly proclaiming the "zero option" for Europe manufactured in the White House, while in fact this "option," despite being called "fair," proposes nothing other than removing the Soviet medium-range defense potential. R. Reagan's strategic arms limitation proposals are being praised to the skies although in fact even these proposals prove to be nothing but a poorly disguised attempt to secure for the United States a clear and considerable advantage in this type of weapon. The common factor emerging from Washington's pseudo-peace-loving "initiatives" is obvious: They are dictated not by a desire to effectively end the material preparation for war but by the striving, hidden behind expatiations about peace, to turn the disarmament talks themselves into a cover for the imperialist line of an arms race aimed ultimately at upsetting the existing approximate parity of forces, undermining the other sides' security and, armed with a somewhat longer and sharper sword, dictating its will to sovereign countries and peoples.

No, the enemies of peace have not laid down their arms — but the more active the militarists are, the more powerfully the peoples rebuff their dangerous and subtle intrigues. The increasingly active involvement of millions of people in resolving questions of war and peace is truly the sign of the time. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the recent peace march in New York in which over 1 million people participated and which was unprecedented in U.S. history, the 400,000-strong demonstration in defense of peace in Bonn, the 300,000-strong demonstration in Rome, the 250,000-strong demonstration in London and the 100,000-strong demonstration in West Berlin.

Yes, the military-political stereotypes inherited from the days of former a-bomb monopoly have outlived their time: Present-day reality demands a fundamentally different approach to questions of war and peace. The supreme duty of state leaders aware of their responsibility for the fate of peace is now to make every effort to ensure that nuclear weapons are never brought into play. And the peoples of the world who fervently greet the USSR's new broad-scale and truly peace-loving foreign policy initiatives rightly expect the decision of the Soviet Union, which has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to be followed by counterproposals by other nuclear countries. "The special UN General Assembly session on disarmament must be no ordinary phenomenon in international relations," USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko said, addressing the meeting's plenary session. "This will be so if the states represented in this hall want it. The session will leave a perceptible mark in world politics if it gives a substantial impetus to the solution of the very urgent problems of deterring the arms race and of disarmament."

As for the Soviet people engaged in creative labor, they are guided now, as before, by V.I. Lenin's instruction: "The preservation of peace is the dearest thing of all to us".

U.S. USING NEW PROGRAM TO MILITARIZE SPACE

Contrast With Soviet Activity

LD291234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] In the present tense international situation, when Washington is obviously being guided by the use of force for solving complex foreign political problems, one of the ways of reaching military superiority over the Soviet Union is considered by U.S. strategists to be the transfer of the arms race into space around Earth. The space shuttle program, within the framework of which the Columbia reusable craft is making its fourth flight, is aimed at this. The experiments being carried out by astronauts Mattingly and Hartsfield in space are also particularly aimed at this.

The New York TIMES writes in connection with this about the Pentagon's recent decision to create during the next 5 years the so-called antisatellite system. The newspaper points out it is planned to develop, produce and use lasers for the destruction of space targets of the adversary, for which about \$300 million is earmarked in the new financial year.

The U.S. brasshats are trying to persuade the President to convince Congress as quickly as possible of the need to create a Pentagon command post in orbit around Earth. This would enable observation of the movement of troops, ships and planes, to check on the deployment in situ of ballistic missiles and to test them, and also to observe -- as the Pentagon expressed it, -- "potentially hostile" satellites, destroying them if necessary. These are the dangerous ideas of the U.S. Defense Department which, incidentally, enjoyed and still enjoy the full support of the White House.

The Soviet Union consistently opposes the militarization of space and advocates the transformation of the universe into an arena of peaceful coopeation, and it confirms this with its actions. Further testimony to this has been provided by the flight of the Soviet-French crew and the important scientific experiments which are today being carried out on board our orbiting station.

The coincidence in time of the two expeditions, notes LE MONDE, reflects two diametrically opposed aspects -- the scientific and military -- in the space activity of the Soviet Union and the United States. The White House clearly does not like the joint Soviet-French space flight. If it possessed the means to put pressure on France, along the lines being employed by Washington to torpedo the "gas-for-pipes" agreement, one could scarcely have any doubt that it would use these means, writes LE MONDE.

U.S. Space Plans

LD291532 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] A group of Pentagon chiefs recently visited a military laboratory near Washington where they were shown a satellite killer weapon in action. They were reported to have been satisfied. Their satisfaction is understandable because the United States has begun practical work on its plans for space warfare. In the defense directives for the next 5 years, endorsed by the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger, the American Armed Forces are instructed to develop space-based weapon systems including nuclear weapons. They are also instructed to be ready for express use of these systems. On 1 September a space military command will begin functioning within the Air Force. The New York TIMES says the aim is to expand United States military activity in outer space. A special role in the American space military program is played by the shuttle system; the present fourth flight of the reusable space shuttle Columbia is designated for military purposes alone. Until 1994 half the cargoes to be carried by the shuttle spacecraft is expected to be of military designation.

According to AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, A magazine close to the Pentagon, the Columbia space shuttles are to become the main system for deploying military installations in orbit, conducting intelligence and including military communications. They'll also be used to target nuclear test missiles. It is planned to mount laser beam weapons on the craft. The magazine says space shuttles may be used to control the Rapid Deployment Force, whose aim is to conduct combat operations outside the United States. The WALL STREET JOURNAL adds that the Pentagon intends to use these craft to deploy a constantly manned military base in orbit.

In the light of the speculations, it should be recalled that the United States has broken off talks with the Soviet Union on limiting or banning satellite killer systems. It has rejected a draft international treaty proposed by the Soviet Union and approved by the United Nations General Assembly banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. In defiance of the opinion clearly expressed by the majority of nations, the United States is now starting another dangerous round of the arms race, this time in outer space.

LATE REPORT: USTINOV ASSURANCE ON ARMS LEVEL

LD301106 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- "The Communist Party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to ensure peaceful conditions for the building of communism", said Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, marshal of the Soviet Union. He was speaking today at a traditional Kremlin reception in honour of graduates of military academies.

"The Peace Programme for the Eighties, which was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and which was creatively elaborated in the well-known speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, is being consistently carried out," Ustinov said. "Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, a message in which the Soviet Union pledges not to make first use of nuclear weapons, met with a positive response throughout the world."

The Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy is being fiercely opposed by the aggressive imperialist forces of the USA. The situation in the international arena has sharply deteriorated through their fault. Having set themselves the aim of attaining military superiority over the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries; the United States and NATO are intensively building up armaments, especially nuclear armaments, modernise their armies and press forward with material preparations for war. [sentence as received] Israel's new aggression, undertaken with the consent and support of the USA, caused a sharp aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. The evergrowing cooperation between the Beijing hegemonists and the bellicose circles of imperialist reaction represents a great danger to the cause of peace.

Our party soberly and realistically assesses the world situation. While continuing its persistent and purposeful struggle for the relaxation of international tension, it maintains -- as Leonid Brezhnev stressed again at the May plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee -- the defence capacity of the country at a proper level. Thanks to the concern shown by the entire people, the technical equipment of our armed forces is being steadily perfected, the level of combat efficiency is rising and the moral and political training of Soviet army men improving." [quotation mark as received]

Dmitriy Ustinov then stressed that "in a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty and other countries of the socialist community, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably protecting the great gains of socialism, the cause of peace and social progress."

Ustinov then dwelt on certain tasks which are to be tackled by the graduates of military academies.

U.S. DOCTORS APPEAR ON SOVIET TELEVISION

LD261758 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 26 TASS -- There can be no winners in a nuclear war. Nuclear war is death to mankind, said Soviet and American scientists and physicians -- participants in the movement "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" during the discussion shown on Soviet television today. Taking part in the discussion were Soviet academicians Yevgeniy Chazov, Mikhail Kuzin and Leonid Ilyin as well as American professors Bernard Lown, John Pastore and James Muller, who are attending the current World Congress of Cardiology in Moscow.

The activity of the movement "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", said chairman of the movement, Professor Bernard Lown of Harvard University, is based on the awareness of the fact that nuclear war is the main threat to humanity. This is the common threat, which can be coped with only through its prevention.

Bernard Lown stressed that the huge arsenals of nuclear weapons, whose yield is now 5,000 times that of the weapons used in the Second World War, are paving the ground for a nuclear catastrophe.

In discussing what medical men will be able to do to eliminate the consequences of nuclear war, Mikhail Kuzin, director of the Vishnevskiy Surgery Institute, said that "physicians will be powerless to give medical aid to the affected population." This was also confirmed by John Pastore, professor of Tufts University in Boston, who said that medical services will hardly be able to give effective aid to the population because both physicians and hospitals will be destroyed.

The participants in the discussion pointed out that a war may break out as a result of technical disrepair, mental derangement in people in charge of nuclear weapons. We have a long list of errors of computers controlling nuclear warheads, said James Muller, professor of Harvard University. There have been, as was officially announced, already more than 150 such errors that can lead to nuclear war.

It was pointed out during the discussion that the arms race is a heavy burden on mankind's shoulders. It has left 250 million people homeless, 300 million people -- jobless, 550 million people -- illiterate. 2,000 million people have no sources of clean water, which is the cause of 80 percent of the diseases in the world. Every minute a million dollars is spent in the world on arms.

The participants in the discussion pointed out that the road to saving mankind lies through freezing nuclear arms immediately and then ending the production, testing and deployment of such weapons and means of their delivery.

Academician Yevgeniy Chazov, director of the Soviet Cardiology Research Center, stressed that "increasingly more people are joining the ranks of those who are protesting against nuclear weapons." This is evidence of the fact, he said, that there is "no fatal inevitability of war. Mankind is capable of preventing it."

In conclusion the participants in the discussion have addressed the peoples of the USSR and the USA with a call that they do everything in their power to prevent nuclear war.

REAGAN'S EUROPEAN TRIP, NATO EXPANSION DISCUSSED

PM281223 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 3

[N. Polyanov dispatch: "Sirens in Bonn"]

[Text] Vienna -- Several days have passed since the end of the Washington leadership's West European tour. Politicians are summing up the results, commentators are lapsing into thinking aloud.

Neither one nor the other can hide the fact that the actual course of events did substantial damage to the "high expectations" cherished by the White House on the eve of the President's journey. When Reagan stepped off the aircraft last Saturday at Andrews Air Force Base in the United States after his transatlantic voyage he praised the "reliable friends and allies," meaning the Europeans. An ironic smile crossed the faces of other members of the reception party. The President could well have done without the theatrical comments since America also already knew what had happened in the Old World.

It was as though America had been able to hear all the way across the ocean the wail of sirens set off by peace campaigners on the roofs of seven Bonn buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Bundestag when the President spoke there. For nearly a whole hour burly policemen tried to establish order. Alas, the sirens continued to howl. It was as though they were recalling that the U.S. President had come to the banks of the Rhine not to pay compliments to "good friends and allies" but to force them to pull the NATO war chariot even more energetically.

Washington's plan was absolutely precise: to end the discord within the alliance, to call the doubters to heel, to compel the partners to shell out even more for military spending and to put NATO in order so that no one should dare to lag behind.

NATO Secretary General Luns, a past master of veiled words, was entrusted with announcing the new procedure. The West Europeans could not believe their own ears: The Atlantic alliance, it seems, is the "largest and most successful peace movement in recent times." It is only "ignorance of NATO's peacemaking role," as Luns put it, "that helps our alliance to create the impression among some people of something dangerous, a bloc preparing for a new war and not defending peace."

It is not just the impudence of these speeches that is striking but also their author's clearly scathing attitude toward the Europeans. It is being dinned into an astonished public that NATO is almost like a Sunday school and at the same time the demand is being made of the partners that they be prepared for international banditry beyond the alliance's boundaries, too. The imposition, upon the allies, of the old U.S. scheme of "expanding the NATO zone" (now in the form of an official instruction) was perhaps one of the main results of the "last supper" in Bonn. This is the first time that Washington has so clearly demanded that its partners should be ready to rush to distant corners of the world, interfere in the peoples' struggle for their rights, break into "Third World" countries and, as U.S. diplomats explain it, act in accordance with "the global character of security."

Let us recall: When the alliance was created over 30 years ago the creators of NATO quite clearly defined its border as far as the Tropic of Cancer and swore solemnly that they would never overstep it. Now this has been officially ended. Whereas until recently the partners were more or less secretly being drawn into participating in adventures in the Persian Gulf or, for example, West German Bundesmarine destroyers were being sent to the Indian Ocean or a joint surveillance system extending from the South Atlantic to Australia was being set up in conjunction with the South African racists, this is now not enough. Henceforth, NATO chiefs are loudly announcing that they are cramped in the Atlantic -- they are straining for the wide open spaces of the world and impudently demanding respect from other peoples. The relevant document put it thus: "The partners should take steps to ease possible military escalation beyond the alliance's zone."

In other words, if Washington wants to bring down its mailed fist on South America, some African country, Southeast Asia or any other region of the world, the allies are obliged to click their heels and take part in the corresponding bandit operation. As we can see, Luns' formula of NATO's imaginary peacemaking qualities turns into one and the same thing: At Washington's bidding the Atlantic alliance is to be turned into a global one.

Some atlanticists are now consoling themselves by saying that the alliance's Bonn session was successful since it did not lead to a noisy uproar within NATO.

Let us not start weighting up on an apothecary's balance any particular scandalous circumstances which became obvious during the U.S. President's European trip. Let us just say that even if he succeeded — given the full depth of disagreement existing with NATO — in calling the allies to heel, then among millions of Europeans he encouraged only growing hatred for his aggressive course.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR RECEIVES PATRIARCH PIMEN

LD250740 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] New York June 25 TASS — U.N. Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has received the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen, who is currently staying here in connection with the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

In the course of the meeting Patriarch Pimen spoke about the vigorous activity of the church in the Soviet Union for the benefit of peace and strengthening the security of peoples. He stressed that believers expect resolute steps to prevent the possible outbreak of nuclear war. The whole Soviet society is working to prevent that threat.

The UN Secretary General spoke highly about the efforts of the church and public organizations aimed at curbing the arms race. He pointed out the great role played in mobilizing the peace forces by the world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe", which was held in Moscow in May this year.

IZVESTIYA NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF NAZI INVASION

LD211534 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS — The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War has demonstrated that the attempts of the aggressive forces of imperialism to reverse the course of history, to destroy or weaken the Soviet socialist state with the help of arms are futile", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

The paper carries an article timed for the anniversary of the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR — it falls due on June 22. The article says: "No force in the world can crush socialism, or stop the irreversible process of historical development. This is one of the main lessons of the Great Patriotic War."

"However", the paper writes "recent international developments demonstrate that reactionary imperialist forces, above all the United States, ignore the lessons of the past war. They are trying to gamble on military strength in relations with the states that have a different social system. They hope to weaken and erode the positions of world socialism and to impede the national liberation movement with the help of military force and threats.

"The U.S. administration", the article says, "has embarked on the road of undermining international detente and creating a broad front of 'psychological warfare' in order to kindle enmity to Soviet people, to peoples of other countries of the socialist community. In this respect President Reagan has assumed an ungainly role during his recent West European tour. Speaking in Paris, London, Rome, Bonn and West Berlin, he openly advocated a new 'crusade' against the Soviet Union, against the countries of the socialist community and called for combatting communist ideology as 'dangerous' to the West."

All this very much reminds one of hysterical speeches of the fuehrer who advanced his aggressive 'Drag nach Osten' program.

"The present complicated international situation obliges the Soviet people, peaceful peoples of other countries to counter aggressive designs of imperialist reactionary forces with a tireless struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, for preserving and deepening international detente," the paper writes in conclusion.

CONFERENCE ON 'PROBLEMS IN ASIA' OPENS IN MOSCOW

OM300030 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT
28 Jun 82

[Text] A press conference was held today in Moscow concerning the international scientific and political conference on the pressing problems in Asia today, opening on 30 June. Academician Primakov, director of the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made a statement to the press.

He said: Seventy-five delegates from Asian countries are invited to attend this conference organized by the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Scholars from India, Vietnam, Mongolia, Algeria and other countries will come to Moscow. It can be said that they are active participants in various debates on Asian issues organized by the Soviet Union. In addition, delegates from the Philippines, Bangladesh, Iran and Kampuchea are also expected to attend. Altogether, delegates from 20 Asian countries, international organizations and Asian-African people's solidarity organizations will attend the conference.

Primakov pointed out: A panel at the international conference will discuss the role Asian countries play in present-day international relations. There will be a report on solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement and a report on the role of the developing countries in nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. There will be a special report on the struggle of the Soviet Union to safeguard peace and security on the Asian Continent. Discussions on the internal process of Asian countries will be of great interest. Soviet scholars and their foreign colleagues will exchange views on the role played by population and racial factors in life in the developing countries. There will also be a special report on the role religions play in the political life of Asian countries. Relations between the Soviet Union and Asian countries will also be a topic for discussion by those attending the conference. Soviet scholars and specialists will also give reports on Soviet assistance to liberate countries in training national cadres, the Soviet attitude toward the North-South dialogue, and so forth.

In conclusion, Academician Primakov expressed his belief that the widely represented international conference will open smoothly and allow the participants to exchange views of common interest.

MINISTER URGES TRADE WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD300624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A seminar of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, is taking place in the Moscow Center of International Trade and Scientific and Technical Links With Foreign Countries. Representatives from 62 developing countries are discussing questions of deepening economic cooperation with colleagues from socialist states. Opening the seminar, Gennadiy Kirillovich Zhuravlev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, noted:

[Begin recording] The 26th CEMA Council session took place recently in Budapest. The decisions of this session once again stressed the importance of strengthening trade and economic, scientific and technical cooperation of CEMA member-countries with developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1981, the CEMA member-countries had trade relations and gave economic and technical assistance to 92 developing countries of the world. In extending economic ties with developing countries, CEMA member-countries are strictly observing the principles of equality of sides, mutual benefit, respect for national sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs.

The development of trade and economic relations between countries does not lie outside politics. In modern conditions, the prospects for the development of international economic cooperation depend upon the progress of the cause of consolidating universal peace and security of peoples. You know that in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, our country took upon itself the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The exclusive importance of this decision is now acknowledged by all progressive forces of the world, all true fighters for peace. The alternative to a military catastrophe is the path to broad development of cooperation between countries in the field of trade, industry, science and technology, and culture.

In 1950, the volume of foreign trade of the Soviet Union with countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America constituted not much more than R110 million. In the last year, 1981, the trade turnover with developing countries reached R16 billion. We hope that this representative seminar will facilitate the further development of trade and economic ties between socialist countries, Western Europe, and developing countries in all regions of the world. [end recording]

HYPOCRISY CHARGED AGAINST NATO WORDS, DEEDS

PM280923 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Contrasts"]

[Text] International life is composed of contrasts. The reader will see that statement confirmed by this issue of the journal.

The CEMA states discussed their integration plans in Budapest and, at the same time, clearly advocated the development of businesslike ties with the capitalist countries on terms of equality and mutual advantage. This cooperation reflects the leading trends and fundamental requirements of the development of the world economy. The topic was different in Versailles where the leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries, under pressure from Washington, adopted a decision which makes trade, credit and other economic relations with the socialist world even more difficult.

The overwhelming majority of participants of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, held in New York, are looking for ways of solving this most urgent and vital problem of mankind. The NATO leaders were engaged in something else in Bonn. Issuing a challenge to the participants of the New York session and to the entire international community, they again demonstrated their reluctance to throw away their militarist armor.

The contrasts are striking in the speeches and documents of Atlantic and above all U.S. politicians. The more dangerous imperialist plans become, the more vigorously they brandish the olive branch. The demagoguery and hypocrisy of the apologists of "limited" nuclear war know no bounds. Take the "Bonn statement." Its authors are apparently very interested in "promoting peaceful progress worldwide": "We are all interested in peace and security in other parts of the world." Hypocrites! When these lines were written, totally innocent people were being killed by bombs and shells in Lebanon, while in the South Atlantic the last of the Mohicans of colonialism were establishing their imperial "rights" with fire and sword!

But NATO reckons that you can put anything down on paper and you are not bound by it. So it calls its bloc a "guarantor of peace." And it even calls upon the Soviet Union "to join us in striving for constructive relations, disarmament and world peace." That was after it had been decided in Versailles to limit trade and economic ties with the socialist countries. It was after the U.S. President had proclaimed on the banks of the Thames a "crusade" against communism. After an escalation of armaments and militarist preparations had been approved in Bonn, the pioneers of the arms race, the standard bearers of nuclear war are urging us to join them...in peace efforts!

No, gentlemen, peace-loving mankind will not follow your path. It will not follow those who can only guarantee a senseless and devastating boom in arms and a slide toward the nuclear abyss. And unless those gentlemen are yearning to end up in fiery Gehenna they ought to ponder the catastrophic consequences of their course and stop before it is too late.

Stop opposing the overwhelming majority of people in the world and join the USSR and its socialist allies in efforts to curb the arms race. Now, that would be evidence of readiness -- not for show, but for real -- "to develop substantive and balanced relations between East and West with a view to genuine detente," as the "Bonn statement" says.

Some West European leaders are patting themselves on the back for the fact that despite pressure from Washington the term "detente" remains in the North Atlantic bloc's official lexicon. This may look nice on paper. But, in fact, Washington is pushing the West toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. Is not the Pentagon's latest doctrine which is geared to a "protracted nuclear conflict" with the USSR, evidence of this?

In the light of this NATO's call for "genuine detente" seems to be mixed with a fair dose of hypocrisy. First, by aiming for "genuine detente" in the future it is trying to cast a shadow on the most fruitful decade in East-West relations which, to listen to the Washington "hawks," meant only "losses" and "disappointments" for the Western world. Second, their genuine detente is one where the USSR either agrees to unilateral disarmament or stands by and lets the United States achieve military superiority.

But the policy of detente ceases to be that if its very essence is placed in jeopardy. And its essence consists in a just balance of and mutual respect for the sides' interests and most strict and unswerving observance of the principle of equality and security. Without that there can be no detente.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

PM280921 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian on 18 June carries on pages 26-27 a 2,300-word article by I. Gorev entitled "In Line With Everyone's Interests." The article sums up the results of the Law of the Sea Conference, saying that it drew up a "fine, all-embracing convention" which is a "balanced package of compromise accords." The article goes on to list the "invalid" U.S. arguments against the convention and describes the conference's "substantial concessions" to the United States and its Western allies.

ZAMYATIN CRITICIZES WEST'S 'IDEOLOGICAL WAR'

LD291638 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- "Deliberately evading an honest and constructive discussion on disputed problems, the leading circles of the United States and NATO have decided to declare an 'ideological war' on the Soviet Union", Leonid Zamyatin writes in the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE). In an article published in its issue for June 30 he notes that in their designs the Washington organisers of that war are hatching unrealisable plans for destroying socialism as a system. "This is a vain and dangerous plan", Leonid Zamyatin stresses. The strategy of pushing and setting socialism back has failed to take its architects any closer to their cherished goal.

The author recalls that Poland has been chosen the target of another imperialist experiment. "Imperialist services have miscalculated. They have underestimated the efficiency of the agencies of the socialist state and the staunchness of its ideological vanguard".

At the same time, the article stresses, they have underestimated the strength of the socialist community and its ability "to stand up for each fraternal country no matter what trouble it finds itself in".

"But Poland", Leonid Zamyatin writes, "is far from the only target of political and ideological subversion on the part of the United States and NATO. Under the smokescreen of these subversive activities they perpetrate an overt armed aggression against sovereign nations. Official circles of Washington are arming and dispatching bandits into Afghanistan."

They have encouraged Tel Aviv to stage a bandit attack on Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. Murders in Lebanon are committed not simply with U.S.-manufactured weapons but also with full blessing of the White House. The ruling circles of the United States and NATO are supporting racism in South Africa, imposing on the Salvadorean people a regime of the fascist junta, arming bandits operating against Nicaragua. Washington became an accomplice in Britain's shameful colonial war in the South Atlantic.

"Such a policy," the article says, "pre-determines the forms of the 'ideological war'. Distorted information, tendentious coverage of facts and their omission, half-truths and unabashed lies pure and simple — everything is being used".

The generals of the 'ideological war', nonetheless, contradict themselves. They speak noisily about 'historical bankruptcy' of communism and its ideology and at the same time panic over the growing popularity of the ideas of peace and socialism in the world. Giving vent to anti-Soviet emotions, President Reagan sounds an alarm over the "crisis of American spirit. Surely, there is a method here: The worse the socio-economic mess and ideological confusion in the American home, the more its masters are tempted to lay the blame on others, the more aggressive they get in a bid to distract the attention of the public from their own difficulties."

"In the course of the 'ideological war'", Leonid Zamyatin writes, "they are making Americans and Western Europeans accept inconceivable scenarios of 'the first nuclear strike', the possibility of 'demonstrative nuclear shots,' trying to convince them that America will manage to survive a nuclear holocaust if it adds another 44 new military programs to its arsenal.

This man-hating idea runs into resolute resistance on the part of millions of people. Delegates to the congress 'World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War' stressed that they had arrived at the inevitable conclusion that nuclear war would have unbearable consequences".

"U.S. propaganda, like U.S. politics, has no positive goals or ideals. It is destructive permeated with the cult of force and the spirit of militarism", the article says.

The author writes that U.S. propaganda and politics cannot offer the world community any brighter prospects than one or another option of nuclear war.

"By contrast, Soviet politics and propaganda are permeated with the belief in a better destiny of mankind and its future without wars. And within its capabilities it promotes the attainment of this end", the article says.

"The Soviet Union counters the inflammatory imperialist propaganda which knows no restraints in kindling hatred to the world of socialism by principled polemics which allow of no tricks used by the sword-bearers of power propaganda in the United States and in the West in general. Soviet politics and Soviet propaganda have one message: peace and peaceful cooperation among nations. And this is what the people of this planet believe in and value most", the author writes in conclusion.

SHEFFIELD REPORTED SUNK CARRYING NUCLEAR ARMS

LD291542 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The Moscow weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says with reference to Latin American experts that the British destroyer Sheffield, sunk near the Falklands, or Malvinas, during the armed conflict, had nuclear weapons on board. The destroyer sank so quickly, the paper says, that the crew had no time to remove the nuclear ammunition.

So the day is drawing closer when seawater corrodes the casing and the radioactive charge begins to contaminate the South Atlantic waters. There is a real danger, the weekly says, that all this may result in a tragedy not only for Latin Americans and Africans but also for the Europeans who explore fish resources in the region.

AID TO UK REVEALS U.S. POLICY ON LATIN AMERICA

PY291547 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[By Vadim Bukharov]

[Excerpt] Let us begin the Latin American News program with a report datelined New York:

Argentina's representative to the United Nations, Julio Cesar Carasales, has condemned both the British neocolonialist aggressive policy against his country and the open U.S. support for London in the Malvinas conflict.

Speaking at the second special session of the UN General Assembly, he said that the mere attempt by Argentina -- a developing country -- to exercise its legitimate rights was enough to make the allied imperialist powers immediately resort to their repressive mechanisms.

The Argentine representative stressed that the United States give Great Britain substantial military assistance and that such assistance was instrumental in the outcome of the military actions.

The Malvinas/Falklands conflict has revealed the U.S. policy toward Latin American countries. Many Latin American personalities have termed that policy a policy of treason. Washington is now trying to repair the damage sustained by its policy in the eyes of Latin Americans in the wake of its siding with Great Britain. This is quite a difficult task because U.S. conduct during the conflict has aroused such indignation that many Latin Americans are now in favor of replacing the OAS with another regional organization which excludes the United States.

Well, here's another report datelined London. The BBC World Service has reported that Rex Hunt, the British governor of the Falklands, will return to the islands today.

According to the report, Hunt returns to Puerto Argentino as civil commissary of Great Britain. The military forces will be in the hands of Maj Gen Jeremy Moore, commander of the British forces in the islands.

We can see that Great Britain is not planning to give up its colonial positions in the South Atlantic.

SHACKLEY BOOK SHOWS U.S.-DESIGNS ON YOUNG STATES

LD291740 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The literary debut late last year of former CIA officer Theodore Shackley proved a big success, and of course it was much more successful than that of his colleague Philip Agee. The manuscript of Shackley's book READERS' DIGEST Press offered to publish passed through CIA censorship without a hitch. The CIA bought up Agee's books in whole editions not to let them reach the reader. As for Shackley's memoirs, the CIA on the contrary recommended that they printed in more copies.

Why has Theodore Shackley won the favor of his former chiefs? The answer is contained in the very title of his book "The Third Road -- the American Point of View on Antiriot Operations [title as heard]." In the 185-page book its author, who calls himself an expert on antiriot and secret operations, shares (this) experience on how national liberation movements can be suppressed with [words indistinct].

The "third road" term implies a whole complex of subversive terrorist operations, secret actions to destabilize the political life and the economy of some or other newly-liberated country. "The Third Road" is spearheaded chiefly against the young states. In Shackley's opinion it enables the United States, without resorting to direct military interference, to neutralize national liberation forces and establish control over the young states. As for the CIA, it should become the chief conductor of such strategy.

Shackley's book would hardly deserve so much attention if the recommendations of the former CIA man did not coincide in tiniest detail with the present policy of the Reagan administration. For example, Shackley suggested that subversive operations in the developing countries should be carried out not by the CIA but by the natives. Today we can already witness something of this kind in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Iran and El Salvador where, just as Shackley advises, the CIA shares its subversive functions with its hirelings. CIA experts make plans for exploding schools and dams in Afghanistan. They finance Afghan bandits and train them for killing civilians, for blasting bridges and power transmission lines, for planting chemical grenades in class rooms. The CIA practices a similar division of labor with the Pol Pot bands and with the separatists in the northeast of India.

Incidentally, the terrorist doctrine which is openly advertised by Shackley and secretly supported in Washington (?stands) all too close to (?war). Many strategists of U.S. foreign policy hold the view that if pro-American regimes begin going to pieces, then armed intervention is the only way to stop their downfall. In such a case, Shackley says, the CIA should leave the matter with the Pentagon for gaining victory over the national liberation movement in one country or another. Such is the simple mechanism of semimilitary operations escalating into direct armed aggression.

The fact that the first part of this strategy is already carried out in Southwest Asia, for example, cannot but cause concern in the young states of that region about their security. The call of the former CIA official for overcoming the Vietnam syndrome and launching, on a still broader scale, highly [words indistinct] secret subversive operations to achieve foreign policy goals is quite symbolic. It is symbolic because Shackley's book shed light on the true aggressive plans of U.S. ruling circles with regard to young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

JOURNAL ANALYZES PRC'S W. EUROPE POLICY

LD291514 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 29 Jun 82

["Beijing: Banking on Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- "The Chinese leadership is seeking, with U.S. mediation, to draw the European capitalist states into heightening confrontation with world socialism across the entire globe," the Soviet journal *PROBLEMY DALNEGO VOSTOKA* (PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST) says in its latest issue when analysing Beijing's policy vis-a-vis Western Europe. "Chinese leaders are hoping that confrontation will turn out to be especially effective from the standpoint of their interests if capitalist Europe becomes a link in the chain of the international 'structure of opposition' to the Soviet Union."

The journal writes further: "Beijing's support to U.S. attempts to deploy new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the territories of the European members of the North Atlantic pact is playing an essential role in the rapprochement between the People's Republic of China and the United States. The Chinese leadership welcomed with joy NATO's decision to station American missiles in Western Europe and urged its realization... The growing adventurism of the strategy of the White House is reviving Beijing's hopes for a world nuclear catastrophe after which China, it is hoped, would become the world's most powerful state." "The Chinese leadership has recommended, with importunity, the influential circles of capitalist Europe to maintain dialogue with the USSR 'from the positions of strength', but it has been with even greater eagerness that it has joined the United States in attempts to limit or frustrate altogether this dialogue, impose a line of extreme hostility towards the USSR on the West European countries, and push Europe back to the times of cold war," the article says.

At the same time, the journal makes this observation: "When considering the pros and cons of the projected alliance with China, leaders of the European capitalist countries cannot but note the adventurism of the Beijing leaders and their persistent efforts to undermine international stability and to draw their Western partners into military confrontation with socialist countries. China's relations with European capitalist states are a complicated mechanism. Its stubborn attempts to turn Western Europe into a link in the global "structure of resistance" to the Soviet Union have encountered formidable political and economic opposition because they are clearly contrary to Western Europe's interests."

PRC REDUCES TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

LD300600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] The policy of China in the field of foreign trade calls for winding down business relations with the socialist countries. Today *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA* cites these figures in particular: While in 1970 the share of the socialist countries in China's total trade was 24 percent, in 1980 it was only 10 percent and in 1981, according to preliminary estimates, the share had dwindled to about 7 percent. Continuing its policy of winding down trade with the socialist community, the Beijing leadership is more and more earnestly seeking grace and favors from the imperialist monopolies and the governments behind them. Such a policy, the paper says, can only lead to new blind alleys and contradictions.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS BEIJING ATHLETICS MEET

PM221623 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Beijing Tournament"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun -- An international track and field meet with the participation of athletes from nine countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America began here today. Among the participants are Olympic champions and prizewinners, including the Soviet athletes Tatyana Kazankina, Vera Komisova, Yaak Uuemyae and Konstantin Volkov, Finnish runner Laase Viren and (Ilona Slupyanek) (GDR). In the morning competitions Czechoslovak athlete Itka Prouzova took first place in the discus, with a throw of 59.42 meters. The Chinese athlete Li Xiaohui, record holder and champion of Asia, took second place, with 58.08 meters. The competition continues 18-20 June.

PETROV COMMENT ON DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK300503 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Commentary by station commentator Petrov]

[Text] The traditional month of solidarity started in the Soviet Union on 25 June to support the struggle of the Korean people to demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to achieve the country's peaceful and democratic reunification. The Soviet people have always cherished and are cherishing true friendship with the fraternal Korean people. The friendship between our peoples has a long history and has been tested for a long time. This friendship has developed and been developed during the entire period of relations between the Soviet Union and Korea and through the struggle against the imperialists -- our common enemy.

Cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK is based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism and socialist internationalism and on complete equality and mutual support. Since the agreement on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid was signed in 1961, relations between the peoples of our two countries have become more solid. Referring to the significance of this historic document, Comrade Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, said that this agreement has laid a firm foundation for the Korean people to achieve socialist construction in the northern half of Korea and has become a reliable factor in helping to protect the people's gains from the imperialists' aggression and preserve peace in Korea.

The month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people -- which has been observed annually in the Soviet Union -- has become a mass social and political movement and has demonstrated unbreakable Soviet-Korean friendship. At the rostrums of mass meetings, workers, kolkhoz peasants, students and intellectuals have extended positive and resolute support for the righteous cause of the Korean people. The Soviet people well understand and sympathize with the desire of Korean patriots to end the artificial division of their country at the earliest possible date.

The Soviet people completely support the just demand of the Korean people for forcing U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and for allowing them to determine their own destiny without any outside interference. The Soviet Union well understands DPRK proposals for making the political climate sound in this area in the Far East and for peacefully reunifying the country.

The Soviet-Korean Friendship Society is positively participating in functions observed this month. The central committee of this society has formulated a plan for having enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and various research organizations -- collective members of this society -- hold meetings and friendship soirees of workers. The provincial and city branches in republics of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society will hold Soviet-Korean friendship soirees, and Soviet workers and technicians, who have worked at construction sites in the DPRK, will make reports and participate in discussions. Photo shows on successes attained by People's Korea in socialist construction, Korean film show gatherings and other functions have been organized. These functions will doubtless help the Soviet people become more fully familiar with the life of socialist Korean workers and learn more from the courageous struggle of all the Korean people to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Invariably siding with the righteous cause of the Korean people, the Soviet people fully approve the speech by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at the 26th plenary meeting of the Soviet Communist Party. Comrade Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union extends solidarity with the struggle of the DPRK to peacefully and democratically reunify the fatherland without interference from the outside and that it desires to develop and enrich its ties with this republic.

'NORMAL LIFE' RESTORED IN MUCH OF AFGHANISTAN

LD292230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Normal life is being restored in many regions of Afghanistan, where the armed forces of the republic have smashed counterrevolutionary bands that had been terrorizing the peaceful population.

Hundreds of little villages divided by high outcrops of the Hindu Kush — that is what Baghlan Province is like. Many bands, supported by their Western and Chinese patrons, used to operate here arrogantly and with impunity. The DRA's young armed forces and detachments of the people's militia had to fight fierce battles in this difficult terrain, but when we came to (?Panjsher) village, we found that peaceful life is again being organized here.

How to build a peaceful life? Where to begin? There were thorough, serious discussions about this at meetings in the mountain villages. The peasants asked the authorities to open schools and organize medical services and supplies of foodstuffs and other necessities. They were immediately given free assistance. Flour, sugar, rice and other foodstuffs were distributed.

Once the army came, says (Abdul Ahmad), a peasant, we could finally breathe freely. When the bandits were here many of us left the village and hid from them. Now people are gradually returning to their homes. But what did we find? All the irrigation ditches had been destroyed by the bandits — many houses, too. Thanks to the soldiers! They are helping us put everything in order. At a meeting here today all our elders gathered together. They know of our suffering and reported everything to the authorities. We hope the people's authorities will help us. We shall support them.

DRA DELEGATIONS ON VISITS TO TASHKENT

Writers' Group

GF290840 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] A group of DRA writers and journalists has visited the Uzbek SSR. They visited our country to participate in the DRA literature Week organized in the Soviet Union. The DRA men of letters met and conferred with Sarvar Azimov, first secretary of the Uzbek Writers Society Chairmanship Council. The guests from the DRA were also received by the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations. Meanwhile, a Soviet-Afghan poetry corner was organized in one of the university boarding houses in Tashkent with the participation of the DRA men of letters.

Women's Movement

GF281336 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Text] A group of representatives from the DRA arrived in Tashkent on 26 June to participate in a Soviet-DRA seminar on (?ways and means of cooperation among women after the revolution). Among them are active members of the DRA women's movement and of the DRA youth movement. A number of department heads of the DRA Democratic Women's Organization are also in Tashkent.

The participants in the seminar will acquaint themselves with the experience the Uzbek SSR has in attracting women to participate in work that is being carried out in the social and economic fields. Among other things, the seminar's program provides for talks with [words indistinct]. The guests will also have an opportunity to visit the Tashkent textile complex and acquaint themselves with the achievements of the Uzbek SSR in the effort made to establish a communist society.

CPSU, INDIAN CP DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

PM301003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 25 June a meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee between Yu.V. Andropov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, B.N. Ponomarev, candidate of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and R. Rao, secretary general of the Communist Party of India [CPI] National Council.

The CPSU and CPI representatives expressed the unanimous opinion that the international situation has been seriously complicated recently as a result of the U.S. administration's aggressive policy aimed at fueling international tension, building up nuclear missile armaments, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and aggravating crisis situations in various parts of the world. These actions of U.S. imperialism place the world on the brink of a nuclear conflict which represents a threat to all mankind.

In this connection R. Rao noted the enormous significance, in terms of the conservation of peace and the prevention of a new war, of the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, particularly in his message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which contains an undertaking by the USSR to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. These initiatives and the Soviet Union's truly peace-loving foreign policy, R. Rao said, have met with the ardent support and approval of the Indian people.

Both sides resolutely denounced the aggression in Lebanon unleashed by the Israeli military with U.S. connivance and the attempts to drown in blood the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine for their freedom and independence.

It was stressed that the present tension in the Indian Ocean has also been caused by the buildup of U.S. Armed Forces and the creation of powerful naval bases there, the main one being on Diego Garcia island.

The CPSU representatives noted the great positive role played by India in the international arena in actively coming out in defense of peace and for the easing of international tension both in Asia and on other continents.

The CPSU and CPI representatives emphasized the importance of the further consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and India and between the Soviet and Indian peoples. The multifaceted relations between the two countries enshrined in the Soviet-Indian peace, friendship and cooperation treaty play a great part in preserving peace and the security of the peoples of Asia and the whole world, particularly in the present aggravated international atmosphere. In this context great significance is attached to the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi.

During the talk full unity of views was registered on all international questions, and the mutual desire was expressed for the further development of cooperation and the consolidation of the traditional fraternal relations between the two parties. The determination of the CPSU and the CPI to act resolutely for the unity and cohesion of the international workers and communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was asserted.

The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

GROMYKO RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD291708 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Stanislaw Kocizolek, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR.

During the conversation they discussed issues of Soviet-Polish relations as well as the situation in Europe, the Middle East and other international problems of mutual interest. Much attention was paid to the work of the United Nations General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, which is discussing the burning problem of the times -- the reversal and termination of the arms race.

The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

TASS CITES POLISH PAPER ON WESTERN SUBVERSION

LD291718 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw June 29 TASS -- Polish newspapers publish the statement of the Polish delegation at a session of the United Nations Information Committee. The statement emphasises that Poland has remained the target of an aggressive propaganda campaign waged by five Western radio stations, especially the so-called Free Europe. Polish authorities, it says, have evidence that the broadcasts of these radio centres violate the fundamental principles of international law and are aimed at provoking disorders.

Life brings us many difficulties, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. External and internal enemies have not given up their intentions and are seeking as before to destabilise the situation in Poland politically and economically. The United States and its NATO allies are especially active in this field. The economic blockade effected by them is spearheaded against the entire Polish society, against every Polish family.

The special services of some Western states have dramatically stepped up anti-Polish activity. Subversion schools, where recruited agents are being trained in sabotage, have been set up. "Aid" sent from the West via different channels is being used for subversive purposes.

Former activists of KSS-KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense], ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasises, form the core of internal opposition. They are urging the boycott of any cooperation with the party, the government and the Martial Council for National Redemption. Plans are being masterminded in these circles to stage a general strike, and ideas of an armed uprising are being circulated.

The enemies of People's Poland are trying, with the help of imperialist intelligence centres, to establish secret underground cells which are set the task of uniting and guiding the actions of the violators of the public order.

Under the influence of anti-socialist agitators and the broadcasts of the radio station Free Europe and other "radio voices", separate actions were staged in a number of Polish cities in May-June, which mainly involved immature youngsters, including secondary school pupils and college students.

The Polish mass media have made public a statement of a spokesman for the Military Procurator's Office in Krakow about the arrest of a certain Handzlik, a deputy head of the "Solidarity" Committee at the V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine. He is accused of making instigatory calls to organise a strike at the combine after the introduction of martial law in Poland and of supervising the publication of leaflets with anti-state contents.

TIES BETWEEN SOVIET, POLISH WORKERS VIEWED

PM250847 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 18 June carries on page 3, under the headline "Friendship Avenue in Lenino," a 1,500-word report by correspondent N. Kernoga datelined Lenino-Brest-Minsk on the collaboration between Brest railroad workers and their counterparts across the Polish border in Mlaszewice. Kernoga opens by describing a visit to a "Museum of Soviet-Polish Combat Collaboration" in the Belorussian village of Lenino, recalling that "the Soviet and Polish servicemen's blood shed in joint battle sealed forever the friendship between the two peoples." Kernoga outlines aspects of the Soviet railroad workers professional links with the Poles, noting the increased railroad traffic to compensate for Western sanctions, and quotes the following remark from one Soviet worker: "'The people of Brest are following events in Poland with particular interest. No one here is indifferent to what is happening there; after all, they are not only our neighbors, they are our friends. I could go on for a long time about the friendship between the oblast's working people and the residents of the border voivodships of Lublin and Bialo Podlasko.... And we are very glad that the situation in Poland is returning to normal'".

PRAVDA REPORTS SOVIET-BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE

PM281545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

["Soviet-Bulgarian Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 21 through 23 June at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received G. Filipov and had a conversation with him which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

The head of the Bulgarian Government laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the G. Dimitrov memorial.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, G. Filipov and his companions acquainted themselves with the Soviet people's achievements in communist building and in economic, scientific and cultural development and with the course of work on the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Talks were held between N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Filipov in a warm and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

Participating in the talks on the Soviet side were N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade. On the Bulgarian side were A. Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; V. Tsanov, Bulgarian minister of transport; G. Pankov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry; T. Chakirov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics; Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade; D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; and M. Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

N.A. Tikhonov talked about the fulfillment of 5-year plan tasks relating to the economic, social and cultural development of the USSR, about the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which approved the USSR Food Program and about the measures to implement it.

G. Filipov talked about the implementation of tasks relating to the building of a developed socialist society in Bulgaria in line with the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress. The wide-ranging measures in both countries to mark G. Dimitrov's birth centennial and in connection with preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR are an expression of the deep respect and friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The talks saw a profound and comprehensive examination of specific questions of Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation and the prospects of its development, and there was a discussion of topical problems of the contemporary international situation.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the successful and dynamic development of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian relations in all spheres, developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Bulgaria, and with the CPSU's and BCP's principled course of bringing the two countries and the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples closer together. Special emphasis was placed on the determining role of meetings between L.I. Brezhnev and T. Zhivkov in elaborating the main spheres of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria and the common positions in international affairs.

The sides noted that the constant increase in the volume of trade and the broad development of production collaboration, specialization and coproduction are successfully facilitating the solution of important economic tasks, above all the improvement of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples' well-being. Considerable attention was devoted to questions of the further practical implementation of agreements signed within the framework of the general plan for specialization and coproduction in the physical production sphere between the USSR and Bulgaria through 1990, on the basis of wider exploitation of the latest achievements of science and technical progress.

Questions were examined relating to further expanding specialization and coproduction in a number of machine building sectors, in robot technology and electronics and in the development and introduction of energy-saving technologies. An accord was reached on cooperation in oil and gas prospecting on the Bulgarian Continental Shelf and the construction of USSR gas industry facilities.

In order to exploit more fully the advantages of the division of labor, the heads of government signed an agreement on organizing the production of equipment at Bulgarian heavy and chemical machine building combines via direct cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian organizations and enterprises.

Attaching great importance to the coordination of Soviet and Bulgarian national economic plans for 1986-90, the sides agreed on the procedure for preparing this important work and the schedule for carrying it out, taking into account the accord reached at the 36th CEMA session in Budapest.

The sides noted the great importance they attach to the broadening of cooperation with CEMA and confirmed their countries' unswerving determination to continue promoting in every way the further improvement and the increased effectiveness of this international organization's activity. The CEMA countries' forthcoming economic summit conference will promote the maximum exploitation of existing potential for solving cardinal problems relating to the deepening and development of economic ties between the fraternal countries.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria resolutely condemn the actions by U.S. imperialist circles and their allies aimed at complicating trade and economic relations with the CEMA countries, and they advocate the development of broad cooperation with all countries recognizing the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

The USSR and Bulgaria will continue to make an all-around contribution to strengthening the might and cohesion of the socialist community and the unity and all-around cooperation of the Warsaw Pact states in the interests of safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

During their discussion of topical problems of the present-day international situation, the sides expressed grave concern at the continuing exacerbation of tension in the world caused by the imperialist forces' aggressive actions. Steering a dangerous course toward undermining detente, the NATO military bloc and, above all, the United States have mounted an unbridled arms race and are trying to smash the established correlation of forces in Europe and the world, achieve superiority in the strategic military sphere and pursue a policy of crude force and diktat vis-a-vis other states. The proclamation of the doctrines of the permissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and of delivering a first nuclear strike, the implementation of wide-ranging plans for the production of new types of nuclear weapons, including the neutron weapon and chemical and other means of mass destruction, and the deployment of military bases and the Rapid Deployment Force in various parts of the world pose a threat to the security of all states and peoples.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria, together with the other socialist community countries, counterpose to this dangerous militarist course a firm and steady line toward preventing a nuclear holocaust, preserving and strengthening world peace, halting the arms race, ensuring mutually advantageous cooperation between states and solving through talks any problems that arise.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers said that the Bulgarian leadership and the entire Bulgarian people warmly approve and fully support L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. It was stressed that the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the other provisions contained in the message are a major political act of historic significance, and yet another striking manifestation of the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

Attaching great importance to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, the sides stated their readiness comprehensively to contribute to its successful completion and to the adoption of specific measures in it that would lead to actual progress in the disarmament sphere. In this connection they noted the topical nature and importance of the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the session.

The Soviet side stressed that Bulgaria is making a big contribution to the fraternal socialist countries' joint efforts to normalize the international situation, strengthen detente and consolidate peace. Mention was made of Bulgaria's constructive policy aimed at developing mutual understanding and good-neighborly cooperation among the Balkan countries.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria believe that a halt to the buildup of nuclear potentials and the lowering of the dangerous level of nuclear confrontation in Europe are among the paramount problems of the present-day international situation. The head of the Bulgarian Government stressed that Bulgaria supports the USSR's constructive position at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms on the European Continent and welcomes steps to ensure that an accord is reached as soon as possible on the basis of strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security.

Viewing as a positive step the accord reached on Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the sides expressed the common viewpoint that the solution of this key problem on a mutually acceptable basis will be an important contribution to the strengthening of international security and the normalization of the world situation.

They are convinced that the implementation of the USSR's proposal that Soviet and U.S. strategic arms be quantitatively frozen as soon as talks begin and that their modernization be limited as far as possible would contribute to the success of the talks and facilitate progress toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

It was stressed that the strengthening of political stability and cooperation on the European Continent, the broadening of economic and cultural ties between European states and the consistent implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act accord with the fundamental interests of the people of Europe and the whole world. This demands the continuation of constructive joint efforts by the states that participated in the all-European conference to ensure the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting and its adoption of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building and security measures and on disarmament in Europe.

The USSR and Bulgaria expressed the view that the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent, including northern Europe and the Balkans, and a zone of peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean would be an effective factor in easing tension.

The sides discussed the Near East situation, noting that Israel's attack on Lebanon and its disregard for UN Security Council decisions and for the world public's demand for an immediate end to the aggression must be seen as a direct consequence of the policy of anti-Arab separate deals and U.S. actions to establish a military presence in the region. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria roundly condemn the criminal acts of Israel and its imperialist patrons, who are hindering a just and all-embracing settlement in the Near East, and demand an immediate end to Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli forces to their own territory.

The USSR and Bulgaria stated their solidarity with the Latin American peoples' struggle for the right to decide their own destiny without outside diktat and pressure. They roundly condemned the dangerous U.S. course toward fueling tension around socialist Cuba, the incessant threats against Nicaragua and Grenada and the gross interference in the affairs of El Salvador and other states in the region.

The sides advocate the immediate solution of the southern African problem on a just basis and the liquidation of the iniquitous apartheid system, and they demand an end to acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola and Mozambique. They confirmed their support for the Namibian patriots' just struggle, headed by the South West African People's Organization — the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people — for the freedom and independence of their motherland and for the settlement of the Namibian problem on the basis of the full implementation of the UN decisions on this question.

Confidence was expressed that the talks that have taken place and that confirmed complete unanimity on all questions under discussion will serve to strengthen the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Government, G. Filipov invited N.A. Tikhonov to pay an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

TASS NOTES END OF YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

LD291550 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade June 29 TASS — The 12th Congress of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia came to a close here today. During the four days of its work the delegates discussed the urgent questions of the country's socio-economic development, mapped out ways of further raising the role of the party in all spheres of society and strengthening its ideological, political and organisational unity. The congress passed resolutions which determine the principal tasks of the party organisations in the coming period.

SPACE CREW ACTIVITIES, EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

LD291658 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow Ground Control Centre June 29 TASS — The international Soviet-French crew successfully continue their joint work in the near-earth orbit. The working day of Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien today consists of varied experiments. The cosmonauts reported in one of the first radio communication sessions that they had carried out a preplanned series of experiments to appraise changes in man's motor control system in weightlessness and begun the biological experiment "Cytos-2" prepared jointly by Soviet and French specialists. The purpose of the latter experiment is to study the activity of microorganisms under the conditions of space flight and the effect of different antibiotics on them.

Experiments with the use of the equipment "Piramig" and PCN [as received] feature prominently in the program of the international crew. They can be subdivided into two areas: studies of the structure of the Earth's atmosphere and inter-planetary space, and astrophysic research. Today, in particular, the radiation of weak galactic and extragalactic sources, the observation of which from the Earth surface is hampered by atmospherics, will be recorded on highly-sensitive photo film.

One more engineering experiment is planned to be conducted on the "Kristal" unit. It is intended to study the influence of capillary forces on the formation of the structure of an aluminum and indium alloy (the two metals do not mix under conventional Earth conditions). The experiment is of practical interest from the point of view of obtaining new structural materials consisting of components with substantially different densities and melting temperatures.

Judging by the data of medical check-ups and the results of radio communications sessions with the crew, cosmonauts Berezovoy, Lebedev, Dzhanibekov, Ivanchenkov and Chretien are in good health. The onboard systems and research equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-7 — Soyuz T-5 — Soyuz T-6 are functioning normally.

BEGLOV ON PROTESTS AGAINST U.S. SANCTIONS

LD291800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] In Brussels a meeting of leaders of the European Common Market countries is ending. Here is a news commentary. The author is journalist of international affairs Spartak Beglov.

[Begin Beglov recording] The meeting in Brussels was held against the background of stormy protests in Western Europe against the latest American act of high-handedness in East-West trade. That is why the heads of state and government gathered in Belgium were forced to call a spade a spade. They admitted that this unilateral action was fraught with serious complications for the whole system of world trade, and posed a threat not only to economic but also political relations between the United States and the Western partners.

The West European leaders also did not hide their indignation at the fact that Washington confronted its allies with a unilateral decision straight after the Versailles summit meeting of the seven biggest capitalist countries, at which the United States had pledged not to take any action without previously coordinating it with its allies. The participants in the Brussels meeting put into doubt the point of such conferences.

Just one participant alone in the meeting, British Prime Minister Thatcher, at the last minute seemed to take fright at her own boldness, and demanded a softening of the text of the joint document which, in her opinion, was too hard on the Americans. But what will she say to the workers of the very big firm Brown and other enterprises which, as a result of the American repression, are threatened with unemployment?

Tens of thousands of jobs are under threat also in other countries of the Common Market.

Also tied up in this is the rise in the United States of import duties of steel imported from Western Europe and, following this, other painful blows from Washington against the sovereign right of its allies to dispose of their own economy. The West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU is suddenly discovering that this is indeed real imperialism. Thus, while in Brussels the ministers of the Ten are choosing their words in order to find a more merciful expression to address to their senior partner, in Frankfurt, with the aid of one single word, they have put everything in its place.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH DRESDNER BANK CHAIRMAN

LD291512 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Hans Friderichs, chairman of Dresdner Bank (West Germany), who is staying in Moscow on a business visit.

During the conversation both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and West Germany, which has a stable character and favourable prospects. The steady development of economic cooperation between the USSR and West Germany, meeting the interests of both sides, is facilitated by their realistic and constructive approach to questions of international trading and economic links, called upon to serve the cause of detente and peace.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR FRG RIGHTISTS SCORED

LD270830 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- "Reactionary and militaristic circles in Washington increasingly support West German neo-Nazis and revanchists who are dreaming of recarving the political map of Europe," Vladimir Gordeyev writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN today. "And this is not accidental. Imperial ambitions of the former and maniacal plans of the latter ever more often strike a common note. The claims of overseas hegemonists who are frequent guests on the banks of the Rhine remind one of the not-so-distant political past of Europe. For example, U.S. Congressman Lawrence McDonald, addressing a revanchist gathering in Cologne, went so far as to call for the 'restoration of the German Reich' -- Hitler's Nazi state which tried to enslave European nations." In the words of a Bonn CDU parliamentarian and leader of a West German revanchist organization H.-E. Jan, "many deputies to the House and the Senate of the United States share" such views. It is only natural that the surviving followers of the fuehrer applaud that. This spiritual kinship led to the establishment of a special organisation, called the "Western Goals," in the United States, the author writes.

He notes that a branch office of the "Western Goals" organization has started active operations in Munich. At once it attracted revanchist leaders, all kinds of renegades and CIA operatives. "Its aims are obvious: to prepare young people in West Germany and other West European countries for neo-Nazi activities and, on the other hand, according to DIE TAT weekly, to give extensive publicity to Washington's man-hating idea about the possibility of a 'limited' nuclear war in Europe."

"A sinister handshake of the American and West German ultras across the ocean is a serious threat to peace in Europe and to international security," Vladimir Gordeyev writes in conclusion.

PSHENKIN ON REVIVAL OF FRG REVANCHIST GROUPS

PM281151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 4

[V. Pshenkin "International Commentary:" "'Eternally Yesterday's Men' Creep Out of Their Holes""]

[Text] Antidetente and its frantic heralds have many preachers and lay brothers. Some have financial or political power, while others are dredged up by the ring leaders of the "crusade" against peace and detente, not forgetting here those people who are regarded as "eternally yesterday's men."

These may even be the last scum on the garbage heap of history -- anyone is suitable as ally or henchman.

By their actions these "allies" strip stark naked even the kings among the ringleaders, in such a way as the famous poor wretch "without any clothes" had not even dreamed of [possibly a reference to Krylov fable]. The "League of Exiles" resident in West Germany recently rendered just such a disservice to its bosses.

This conglomerate of revanchist rabble was conceived back in the first postwar years. And by a law adopted by the West German Bundestag in 1953 its members were forever registered as "exiles." After forming "Landsmannschaften" of the Sudeten, Silesian and East and West Prussian Germans, emigres from Latvia, Lithuania, "middle Germany" (meaning the GDR) and so forth, they rushed into the attack for the return of the "primordial" laender in the east and they are still at it today.

Money pours into the pockets of the "eternally yesterday's men" out of state and laender budgets. And there is a lot of it. Thus, in 1982 alone DM40 million were allocated to maintenance of the revanchist idea of "return to the motherland." If we add to this the expenditure on propaganda and grants to different revanchist "foundations," "scientific institutes" and so forth, this sum, according to West Germany's PPA agency, increases to DM500 million.

The aforementioned law also transformed the offspring of the "exiles" into "eternally yesterday's men," since it stated that children born into a "family of exiles" and their children's children would automatically count as members of the "Landsmannschaften." A plan to repeal the law was simply thrown out by the West German Bundestag under the present coalition of the Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties. As a result a paradox has arisen: almost 40 years after the war there are more "exiles" in the FRG than there were to start with. What is more, in 1972 they were given yet another "prop" when the FRG's Federal Constitutional Court pronounced a judgment whereby "the German territories in the east are not foreign territory for the FRG."

And, emboldened by such active legislative and political support, "incorrigibles" from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] are organizing their own revanchist Sabbath via the "exiles." "Keep the German question open!" cries Dregger, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag, at a rally. "Eastern Germany (read: the GDR -- V.P.) is a part of all Germany...and the Oder-Neisse Line should not be recognized as the final border," CDU Bundestag Deputy Hennig spouts at another rally.

These "incorrigible yesterday's men" are stubbornly kept "afloat" for their double-dyed anti-communism, for vain ravings about revenge and recarving the map of Europe, for complete denial of the realities which took shape on our continent following the bloodiest war in history. And they are dangerous because they are being called to the banner of "crusade" against detente and peaceful coexistence not by people deluded in their politics but by solid West German men somewhat versed in these matters. Among them: Bundestag Deputy Windelen, FRG Interior Minister Baum (an interesting detail: recently he sent to Kiel a greeting to a rally of revanchists from the "West Prussian Landsmannschaft), and deputy ministers in the laender governments. And of course, the honored guest of the revanchist Sabbath of "Sudeten Germans" in Nuernberg, prime minister of Bavaria and head of the CSU Strauss, who moreover was awarded the "Landsmannschaft" prize.

The FRG press has noted by no means fortuitously this alignment of inveterate revanchists and righthingers from the CDU/CSU, logically pointing up the danger for the current coalition of this reserve detachment of West German reaction. It is characteristic that the revanchists, who were quiet during the seventies, that is, during the active process of detente, have now crept out of their holes and reared their heads to the militarist beat of the drum from over the ocean.

American emissaries are constant guests at the rallies of this rabble. A certain U.S. Professor (Kubek) makes sordid attacks on communism and the socialist countries at the meetings. And U.S. Congressman McDonald openly rallies this decaying army under the banner of antidetente.

All this would be impossible without the good will and connivance of the authorities. Who should know, if not they, that such attacks on detente and the propaganda of revenge are a direct encroachment on the sovereignty of neighboring states and that these goals and this rhetoric are in blatant contradiction with the whole system of treaties and agreements concluded between the FRG and the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and the Soviet Union. It is logical therefore that sober-minded people in the FRG and the country's democratic public are demanding an end to the activity of the revanchist "shock detachments."

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR

LD241900 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee from June 19 to June 24. The delegation included member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party Carlos Costa and member of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party Abilio Martins.

During the delegation's stay in the USSR it was received by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. Taking part in the conversation which passed in the atmosphere of fraternal friendship and community of views were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov.

The Portuguese comrades saw areas of new housing construction in Moscow. They highly assessed the scope, planned way and comprehensive nature of solving the problems of housing construction and construction of cultural and daily amenities, and also familiarised themselves with the work of a polling station for the elections of deputies to the soviets of people's deputies of the capital.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party visited Belorussia. At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia there was a detailed conversation about the work of the republic's party organisation to enlist the effort of the working people for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The Portuguese comrades visited an industrial and an agricultural enterprises and saw memorable places in Belorussia.

Today the delegation left for home. It was seen off from the airport by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the CPUS Central Committee, First Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin, high-placed officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

BREZHNEV, LUXEMBOURG'S JEAN EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD292250 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, conveying sincere congratulations to him and wishes of peace and well-being to the people of Luxembourg on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The Grand Duke of Luxembourg in his reply telegram wholeheartedly thanked Leonid Brezhnev for the congratulations and on his part conveyed the wishes of personal well-being to Leonid Brezhnev and happiness and prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

HUSAYN CABLES TIKHONOV FROM PLANE AS VISIT ENDS

LD291722 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS — King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan sent a message from board his plane to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The message says:

"Leaving your friendly country, I would like to convey to you, the leadership and the peoples of the Soviet Union the most profound gratitude for the friendly hospitality and attention shown to us during our short stay in your country.

"It is with satisfaction that I remember the meeting and conversation with you and the USSR's Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko concerning all problems of mutual interest, especially the Soviet Union's support expressed by you to the position of the Arabs with regard to the Palestinian problem, in the face of Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the tragedy which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are living through as a result of the Israeli invasion.

"I would like to express to you, President Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the friendly Soviet Union my best wishes."

JORDANIAN DAILY COMMENTS ON SOVIET SUPPORT

LD291236 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Amman June 29 TASS — The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y printed on June 28 a political commentary which turns down the assertions of some circles in the Arab world that allegedly "the Soviet Union renders insufficient support to the Arab cause".

In reality, the newspaper writes, the Soviet Union did not fight as a replacement to any liberation movement of any people, even after the U.S. had entered the war in Vietnam or even after the Americans bombed a communist ally country such as North Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has never promised to any Arab country to bring its armies to defend it but the Soviet Union pledged to arm its Arab friends and started many years ago to give them arms at the price which has not affected their development and replace the arms they had lost as it happened to more than one country after 1967.

When the confrontation accelerated the next war, the Soviet Union has sent its experts to Egypt and Syria.

And probably, AR-RA'Y recalls, some remember a special week during which six Israeli Phantoms were shot down by MIG-21, which some people in the Arab world accused with "technologic weakness."

The Soviet Union will not send its troops to fight in applause of the richest nation of the world population of which is enough to mobilize thirty million fighters. [sentence as received] And this nation is the Arab one. The Soviet arms are those which were in the hands of the Vietnamese and which defeated the U.S. war machine.

What is happening in Lebanon is not because of the Soviet delay and hesitation but because of us, the Arabs, and because of our wooden swords which we use against each other, the newspaper stresses.

'ARAFAT APPEALS TO CASTRO, NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PM281507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Y. 'Arafat Appeal"]

[Text] Beirut -- Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has appealed to Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and to all nonaligned countries to make every effort to halt Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon and to get it to withdraw its troops from the captured territory immediately, fully and without any preconditions.

I am writing to you from Beirut, which is surrounded by latter-day fascists which by means of air raids and shelling from land and sea have turned the city into a hell on earth for children, women and the entire civilian population here, the document reads.

The world must know the truth about the barbarous plot hatched against the people of Lebanon and Palestine and about the enormous tragedy of these peoples, who have fallen victim to the Israeli hordes' bloody fascist invasion. Savage bombing raids by the Israeli and U.S. war machine have already devastated dozens of Lebanese cities and villages and wiped from the face of the earth 14 Palestinian refugee camps and 3 large Lebanese cities.

The message stresses the need to fully expose the U.S.-Israeli plot and the mass murders committed by Israel on Lebanese soil with the support of U.S. imperialism, which supplied Israel's troops with the most sophisticated instruments of murder and destruction and is doing everything it can to hide their crimes and to justify the terrorism.

It is reported that in accordance with Y. 'Arafat's request the message was immediately sent by Cuba to the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

PLO ENVOY CHARGES BBC, OTHER MEDIA WITH BIAS

LD300716 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] London 30 June TASS -- Press release on behalf of the London office of the PLO. [as received]

Renewed criticism of the media's reporting of the Lebanon war has come today from the London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr Nabil ar-Ramlawi.

"The press is being used as Israel's secret weapon against the Palestinians," he said. "Israel is now trying to achieve by psychological warfare what the Zionists have failed to secure by military means. And the BBC and other media, including reputable international newspapers have become vehicles for misleading international and Arab opinion."

Mr. ar-Ramlawi elaborated: "I would point to the emphasis, indeed preoccupation, by the BBC, and elsewhere in the media, to the presence of Palestinians and the PLO in the Lebanon, this is not the issue. It is being used as a smokescreen to divert attention from the harsh fact that Israel has invaded and is occupying the Lebanon. It is Israel which is the aggressor, not the Palestinians, yet it would be difficult for the public to establish this fact by watching British television reports or from reading their morning newspapers. Israel has invaded an independent country, caused the death of more than 10,000 civilians, injured 16,000 more, and razed homes and cities to the ground. Israel is in violation of international law, not the Palestinians."

He added, "at the same time, the press is providing the vehicle for Israeli lies and distortion to the presented as fact [as received], while press statements from PLO sources in Beirut are being ignored. The aim is to demoralise Palestinian public opinion, and to create confusion as to the real situation. This bias and prejudice depends on the manipulation of press reporting in an effort to undermine the development of a firm international response to Israel's carnage in the Lebanon and its genocide against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians."

"If the Zionists in the media want to serve Israel's interests, there is little I can do but draw attention to the fact. Nevertheless, I do not believe that it serves Britain's interests for opinion leaders and politicians to be so blatantly misled on the events now happening in the Lebanon," the PLO envoy said.

PALESTINIAN CP CHARGES U.S. MIDEAST DOMINATION

LD272210 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. strategy in the Middle East is aimed not only at practicing economic and political pressure on Arab countries, but also at imposing direct military domination over the whole region. This came in a Palestinian Communist Party statement which was published in Damascus.

It said that Washington's role in the aggression against Lebanon is so great that it is permissible to describe that aggression as a U.S. intervention through Israeli troops. The Palestinian Communists' statement pointed out the aggressors' disappointment again. The resistance by the Palestinian Resistance Movement, the Lebanese nationalists and Syrian forces forced the Israelis to pay a high price for the intervention. The action by Israel and its protectors in Washington aroused dissatisfaction in world public opinion, even in Israel itself. The statement said that the Soviet Union took a firm, principled stand toward the Israeli aggression since the first days. The Soviet Union stressed anew its stand by offering comprehensive aid to the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese national movement and to Syria, and is instigating against those who lit the fires of aggression by fully and decisively supporting the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ROLE IN ISRAELI INVASION

U.S. Scenario Followed

LD300654 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Two against 127 is the result of voting at the seventh special emergency session of the United Nations Organization on the Palestinian issue. These two are Israel and the USA, the aggressor and its accomplice, Yuri Glukhov writes in PRAVDA today.

The U.S. member-states have again resolutely demanded an end to the massacre staged by the Israeli interventionists in Lebanon, the commentator notes. They declared for the creation of a commission to investigate into the scale of the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli military. Thus serious steps have been mapped out to put an end to the intervention in Lebanon.

This is what the USA voted against, thus challenging the world community. It is already not for the first time that Washington is having recourse to open sabotage of the U.N. actions for putting an end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. The American representative has repeatedly used the right of veto at the U.N. Security Council to paralyze the efforts of that body as soon as it came to taking measures against the aggressor.

By taking an obstructionist stand at the U.N. the USA thus hoped to ensure political cover for Israel. But what a miserable spectacle it was. It is clear already to the whole world that the Israeli military are a tool of U.S. imperialism, that the Lebanese tragedy is unfolding according to an American scenario. It is a follow-up to Camp David. By forcing a separate deal on Egypt, the USA and Israel would wish to deal a fatal blow to the Palestine resistance movement, Syria and Lebanon.

Thirty-five thousand killed and injured, one million refugees -- such are the preliminary results alone of the Israeli massacre in Lebanon. American imperialism shares responsibility for Tel Aviv's crimes.

Egyptian Stand

LD291852 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Jun 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] In the Arab world there is a rising wave of indignation at the United States Middle East policy. This wave has swept in nearly all the Arab countries, including Egypt, the Camp David partner of Tel Aviv and Washington. This has been demonstrated in Cairo's official stance.

According to AL-AHRAM, Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, instructed the Egyptian ambassador in Washington to inform the U.S. administration that Cairo could not accept the justifications or understand the reasons that prompted Washington to again use its veto at the United Nations. In this respect, many newspapers in Egypt are of the opinion that this veto has encouraged the Israeli aggressors to wreck havoc in Lebanon. The Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH writes: By its veto, Washington presented Beirut as a gift to the Israeli usurpers. Cairo AL-AKHBAR admits the total collapse of illusions about the United States, the illusions that An-Sadat did a lot to spread.

These conclusions, to tell the truth, are not without foundation; but, we regret to say, they come too late, as they cannot remedy the huge losses the Arabs have sustained as a result of Camp David and the illusions about the United States that Cairo spread. These bitter conclusions, however, demonstrate the guilt that Cairo feels because of the blow it dealt to Arab unity and the joint front for the confrontation of aggression and expansion, as well as its weakening of the Soviet-Egyptian cooperation that stood as a formidable barrier in the path of Zionist-imperialist ventures for 20 years.

It is true that Israel has given the Sinai Peninsula back to Egypt, but at what price? A year ago the New York TIMES wrote: Now that it has secure borders with Egypt, Israel has complete freedom of action against the Palestinians, Syria and any Arab that could be an enemy.

The whole world can see how Begin and other Israeli rulers are using this freedom of action.

Israel: 'Loyalist U.S. Ally'

PM281453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Vlasov article: "'Strategic Allies' Aggression"]

[Text] The piratical invasion of sovereign Lebanon by Israel has once more exacerbated the situation in the Near East. For 15 years now imperialist circles have been using military force in an attempt to foist a policy of capitulation on the Arab peoples in order to recarve the map of an important part of the world to suit U.S. military-political aims.

The victims of the latest act of aggression are the Arab people of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to which a decision of the United Nations accords the status of the Palestinian Arabs' lawful representative. PLO spokesman take the national liberation movement's line and resolutely condemn the policy of the United States and Israel in the Near East. They are obliged to work in difficult circumstances. Imperialist circles tried various intrigues in an attempt to split the national liberation movement and to find conciliationists and capitulationists in its ranks. This tactic failed however. The forces of aggression were then unleashed on the PLO.

More than 2 million Palestinians live in exile: on the territory of the Gaza Strip and the Jordan West Bank occupied by Israel in 1967, as well as in Lebanon and other states. Homeless and stateless, they are forced to crowd together in refugee camps.

The 1978 Camp David deal was directed against the Palestinians. It was a political farce. Even at the time it was pointed out in many Arab and other countries that Camp David meant a "settlement" in the military and political interests of the United States and Israel and would ultimately lead not to peace but to further conflicts.

This forecast has come true. The question of the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create a sovereign state was ruled out by Camp David, which meant that the main problems of the Near East crisis were not solved and as a result its roots were left untouched. The "administrative autonomy" about which there was so much speechifying in Camp David meant keeping Israel's occupationist regime in the Gaza Strip and on the Jordan West Bank.

Under cover of "returning" the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt the Israeli Knesset passed a law prohibiting the dismantling of Israeli settlements in these areas. The Arab people of Palestine were condemned to an existence within the confines of Israeli reservations. The events of 1982 -- the occupiers' bloody reprisals against Palestinians on the Jordan West Bank and on the Golan Heights annexed from Syria -- reaffirmed the virtually racist nature of the "administrative autonomy."

At the same time imperialism has been putting constant pressure on Lebanon. In the course of a "lightning invasion" of the country Tel Aviv planned to physically destroy the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese national movement operating within the country and to "establish a new political order in Lebanon" -- that is, to install a regime to its liking and to enlarge "Major Haddad's enclave" in southern Lebanon. During the civil war, when Lebanon was dismembered into zones controlled by different forces, part of the southern areas was occupied by Israel and then handed over to Haddad's separatists. Israel is now quite willing to give its stooge more Lebanese territory and to engineer Lebanon's dismemberment as a single sovereign state.

Another goal was advanced -- to eject from Lebanon the pan-Arab peacekeeping force made up of, among others, Syrian troops moved there in 1976 at the request of Arab countries and the Lebanese Government in order to prevent the civil war from flaring up again.

At a difficult time for the Arab peoples Washington has made a big political and propaganda effort to demonstrate its "noninvolvement" in Israel's aggression. Objections that the White House "was unaware" that an invasion was being planned are cynical and hypocritical. Everything points to it not only being aware of but of endorsing it. What is more, we are talking about carrying out joint U.S.-Israeli plans for aggression.

Shortly before it was launched many political and public circles and the mass media in Arab and other countries drew attention to an increase in U.S. activity. Bahrain's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ pointed out: "After months of silence the U.S. administration has decided to resume open interference in events in the Near East.... The logic of imperialism is to exploit conflicts in the region in pursuit of its own selfish interests rather than seek to settle them."

The North Yemen paper ATH-THAWRAH pointed out in turn: "Every time the United States begins another round of 'shuttle diplomacy' Israel commits another act of aggression against the Arab states and peoples."

A number of foreign political observers have remarked that it was no coincidence that Begin timed the invasion of Lebanon to coincide with the meeting of the "seven" in Versailles. He knew in advance that he had nothing to fear from the United States or its allies. Washington tried to avoid publicly condemning Tel Aviv. When the Israeli forces launched their aggression Reagan sent the Israeli prime minister a letter "pervaded with a sense of understanding and friendship."

The aggressor had the backing of U.S. military and political support. The "strategic accord" between the United States and Israel announced in 1981 spurred Tel Aviv to launch all-out operations against neighboring Arab countries contrary to all international law. The President and other Washington officials call Israel "the loyalest U.S. ally."

U.S. weapons deliveries and financial aid to Israel have been put on a "new footing": They now total more than \$2 billion a year. Tel Aviv gets the latest weapons from the United States. In the course of their aggression the Israeli military used F-15 and F-16 jet fighters, Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, U.S. E-2C Hawkeye early-warning aircraft, U.S.-built tanks and other military hardware. U.S. military experts cynically expressed joy at the "efficiency" of their aircraft and other combat hardware.

The United States prevented the Security Council from condemning Israeli aggression and applying decisive sanctions against Israel. It has done this before: in 1980 at the time of Israel's annexation of east Jerusalem, and in 1981 when the Golan Heights were annexed. As a result of the impunity enjoyed by the aggressor, Israeli troops have made UN history by being the first to invade and aggress against a sovereign state after crossing the lines of UN armed forces stationed there.

During the aggression the partners acted out another farce. After seizing vast areas of southern Lebanon Tel Aviv is demanding "international guarantees" from the United States, openly saying that Israeli troops could be replaced in Lebanon by a "multinational force," mainly U.S., but not larger than that on Sinai. Washington is presenting that this needs to be "studied" and that this proposal is "unexpected".... But, judging from statements made by U.S. officials, this was all planned in advanced. In an interview on ABC television on 14 June U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig admitted "that the current tragic circumstances in Lebanon will create further favorable opportunities for renewing the Camp David process...." Progress in that direction presupposes an expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Near East region.

The United States has declared the Near East region a zone of "its vital interests" and created the Rapid Deployment Force. By order of the Pentagon this police corps is to comprise five army divisions, two marine divisions, 10 wings of tactical fighter aircraft, two wings of strategic B-52 bombers, and three naval aircraft carriers. They are all aimed at "safeguarding the sources of U.S. oil supplies in the Persian Gulf."

In addition to using military bases in Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan, the U.S. administration has been looking for an opportunity to station a forward echelon of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Near East on a permanent basis. The first step was to put U.S. soldiers into the so-called "multinational force" on Sinai and to secure for the United States the two military bases which had previously belonged to Israel, and the second is to put U.S. forces into southern areas of Lebanon. This is the heart of the Camp David deal and of the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

The selfsame A. Haig recently described the Near East as "an active 20th century laboratory for conducting political experiments." Washington and Tel Aviv have turned this region into a laboratory for the launching and dissemination of vile falsehoods about the alleged "Soviet threat" in the Near East. The Soviet Union, Washington insists, "is eager to gain access to warm waters" and "to Arab oil" and using anti-Sovietism as a rallying point for the Arabs is therefore claimed to be essential. But events show that such mendacious twaddle has always been and remains merely a crude propaganda ploy to brainwash the Arabs and to divert their attention from the expansionist plans of the United States and Israel in the Near East, and to separate and weaken the Arab countries in the face of imperialist aggression.

Secretly hoping to isolate all the other countries concerned from finding a solution to the Near East problem, U.S. officials at various levels have tried to make out that only the United States is capable of achieving a cease-fire in the Near East. They gave a decidedly hostile reception to remarks by spokesmen for many Arab countries concerning the need to closely examine the Soviet Union's consistent proposals for convening an international conference on the Near East involving all the parties concerned, including the PLO.

Washington and Tel Aviv were denounced in the Soviet Government's statement on Israel's aggression in Lebanon. Its plans for a "lightning aggression" misfired. The Arab peoples have no desire to be "a laboratory for political experiments" or a "battleground for military adventures." They know from personal experience that banditry and genocide are the proper names for such "experiments."

The Israeli military has brought down a rain of lethal fire onto the soil of an ancient civilization, residential districts and civilian settlements from U.S.-made guns, tanks, warplanes and warships. Even the U.S. allies have been forced to condemn Israel's actions. They have misgivings about the further increase in anti-American feeling in the Arab countries, from which the West gets much of its oil.

The direct military and political ties between the United States and Israel and the coordination and implementation of their joint plans are obvious. It is also obvious that the "position of strength" policy is fraught with serious danger and doomed to ultimate failure.

The Soviet Union's demand for an end to Israel's flagrant aggression is shared by millions of people in the Arab countries and other world states. They are well aware that the destiny of the Arab people of Palestine is not dependent on the political and military self-interest of either Washington or Tel Aviv.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION WIDENS GAP WITH ARABS

LD251512 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 25 Jun 82

["The Aggressor's Course Holds No Prospect" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus June 25 TASS -- According to a report of a Syrian military representative, the Israeli troops which invaded Lebanon continue escalating military actions, in violation of the earlier announced ceasefire. Using aviation, artillery and tanks, the interventionists today attacked positions of Syrian troops, part of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon, in the area of the settlements of 'Urbaniyah, Ash Shabaniyah, Dahr al Aydar, (Sofar) and a number of others. Syrian troops, it is noted in the report, are beating off the enemy, preventing his advance, and inflicting considerable losses upon him. Two Israeli planes were shot down by Syrian anti-aircraft defence means in the area of the Al Biqa Valley.

Attempts of the Israeli aggressors and their overseas masters to justify the bandit invasion of Lebanon with arguments on the so-called need "to ensure security of Israel's northern frontiers" are absolutely groundless and hold no prospect. Challenging the world public opinion, the "Israeli hawks," intoxicated by militaristic fever, seek to make short work of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exterminate the Palestinian people and to thereby "resolve" the Palestinian problem. But they are obviously under delusion, resorting to the criminal method of genocide. They will not attain their aim. The Palestinian Resistance Movement, as part of the national-liberation movement exists and will continue to exist not only in Lebanon but also in other countries of the world.

By their criminal deeds the Zionists undermine the foundations of the very existence of Israel as a state. Their current venture is sure to turn into a catastrophe to themselves. The present-day Begin and Sharons are not leading their people to peace and prosperity. They are leading their people into a deep political impasse, and they are in for a stern punishment for their heinous crimes. This is exactly what many politicians and public figures of different countries, including leaders of a number of Jewish organizations are reminding Tel Aviv about in their speeches. As was noted by the former President of the World Jewish Congress Nahum Goldmann in an interview to the French newspaper LE MATIN, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon "has only broadened the gap between the Israelis and the Arabs." The current aggression, he added, makes any decision on durable peace in the region impossible.

ISRAEL CHARGED WITH USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

GF291254 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Developments in Lebanon"]

[Text] Israel is continuing its aggression against independent Lebanon. Our commentator has written that with its actions, Tel Aviv is writing the bloodiest pages of Middle East history. The aggressor is waging a war which is aimed at crushing two Arab peoples -- the Lebanese and the Palestinians. It will be recalled that the Palestinians settled in Lebanon after their expulsion from their homeland by the (?usurpers). Meanwhile, Western observers have been astonished by the savagery displayed by Israel. According to (?unconfirmed) reports, a total of 14,000 peaceful people have been killed and another 20,000 wounded in the course of the 3-week long assault on Lebanon, which has a population of 3 million people. A total of 800,000 people have become homeless.

Through the worst means of murder, a whole nation is being destroyed. The United States has supplied Israel with abundant quantities of such means of death.

In an interview with journalists, a surgeon working in West Beirut with a group of Norwegian doctors has said that Israel is using a new kind of [word indistinct]. Because of this, no matter what kind of treatment is applied, the healing of wounds is impossible. [word indistinct] and propelled bombs are being dropped on Beirut and other towns in Lebanon. It is common knowledge that the United States was the first to use the same kind of bombs in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, evidence proving usage of toxic substances by Israel is becoming common knowledge. Observers in Beirut have been claiming that one out of every [word indistinct] bombs dropped on Beirut is [words indistinct] chemical arms. On the other hand, the invaders are using bulldozers in the occupied areas of Lebanon to shovel stones into Palestinian camps. They are also digging large ditches to destroy these camps. The fascists used to [words indistinct] 40 years ago.

Meanwhile, regardless of the UN resolution, Tel Aviv is openly preparing to attack Beirut. Undoubtedly, Israel's decision is being fully supported by Washington.

U.S. and Israeli representatives in the United Nations have opposed a UN General Assembly resolution calling for a cease-fire in Lebanon and for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council has [word indistinct] over the U.S. objection to a draft resolution submitted by France. The French resolution demanded a withdrawal by Israeli troops from Lebanon to prevent the total destruction of the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine. However, the aggressor intends to totally destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization and to (?annex) Lebanon. Washington, on the other hand, is fully supporting the aggressor and extending aid to it on the diplomatic level.

The tragedy that is going on in Lebanon is the manifestation of the military cooperation agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv. The U.S. stance comes within the framework of favoritism in the international arena on matters concerning its ally -- Israel. Meanwhile, the blood of the thousands of people who have died in Lebanon as a result of Israel's attack will remain as a [words indistinct] in the conscience of politicians in Washington.

IRAQI TROOPS COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL FROM IRAN

LD291254 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad June 29 TASS -- Iraq has completed today the withdrawal of its troops from Iranian territory. In the communique of the chief military command of Iraq it is reported that the troops were withdrawn in accordance with the decision earlier taken by the Iraqi leadership.

N.V. OGARKOV RECEIVES CONGOLESE COUNTERPART

PM281335 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 19 June Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Col E. Elenga, chief of the General Staff of the Congolese National People's Army, who is in the Soviet Union.

There was a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Col E. Elenga.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION VISITS ARMENIAN SSR

GF292037 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Summary] Karlen Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, received the delegation of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] led by (?Norvot Ngomi), (?deputy general secretary of the PCT). During a friendly talk, Comrade Dallakyan briefed the guests on the Armenian SSR's economic and cultural success achieved through CPSU policy and by the friendship and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples. Dallakyan also attributed these successes to the Armenian SSR party organizations' activities aimed at verifying the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress.

Moses Arzumanyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Karapetyan; administrator of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Administration of Affairs; and (Nikolay Pashabezyan), chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee General Department, attended the talks and informed the delegation about the activities of the party members. (?Bromyko), a responsible worker in the CPSU Central Committee, also attended the meeting.

ALEKSANDR FEDEROV VIEWS PROBLEMS IN MADAGASCAR

LD262320 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Jun 82

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary]

[Summary] The road to Madagascar's independence was long and difficult, marked by struggle against foreign invaders, colonial and neocolonial plunder of the country's wealth. A new page in its history began when the progressive government took office in 1975, building a new society free from exploitation and oppression. For 7 years the Malagasy people have been working to implement their historic tasks. The entire system of state management was restructured on democratic principles; the basis was laid for a planned economy. The public sector is now gaining momentum.

"Of course there still are problems. The opponents of the current regime are speculating on the economic difficulties the country is now experiencing. But these elements are deliberately silent about the main reason for these difficulties — the extremely low level of industrial development, inherited from colonial times and neocolonialism, and the country's economic dependence on the world capital market with its currency jitters, inflation and energy crises.

"The achievements of the Malagasy people could be much more significant if the building of a new life were not hampered by the internal and external forces of reaction and the intrigues of international imperialism, which is trying through sabotage and conspiracies to reverse the great island's historical development. There can be no doubt, however, that the freedom-loving Malagasy people will thwart all the intrigues of the forces of reaction and score new achievements in strengthening national independence and in building a new life on the road of socialist orientation."

TIKHONOV, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ VIEW ECONOMIC TIES

LD291752 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS — Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rodriguez, vice-chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, exchanged views on a number of specific issues of Soviet-Cuban economic relations and the Soviet Union's and Cuba's part in the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. They had a talk in the Kremlin today.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Carlos Rodriguez expressed satisfaction at the steady consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, on whose development permanent emphasis is made by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba and personally by Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro.

It was noted that in conditions of a deteriorating international situation resulting from the activities of aggressive imperialist circles, the USSR and the Republic of Cuba, together with the other peace-loving countries, would continue to oppose attempts by imperialist forces to undermine the mainstays of peace and the security of nations, to defend the policy of detente and of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Carlos Rodriguez is visiting Moscow in connection with the 12th session of the inter-government Soviet-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

CUBAN CP CONSTRUCTION DELEGATION VISITS

PM281043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), a delegation of PCC party workers headed by A. Martin, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee Construction Department, has visited the Soviet Union to study the party leadership's construction experience.

The Cuban comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, at the Armenian CP Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Construction and visited a number of construction sites and enterprises in Moscow and Yerevan.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF KISELEV BRAZIL VISIT

IZVESTIYA Report

PM281123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] Brasilia, 21 June — A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, has arrived here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil's National Congress.

The delegation comprises G.I. Vashchenko, N.N. Inozemtsev, V.I. Semenov and A.V. Khachatryan, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The guests were met at the airport by Haroldo Sanford, first deputy president of the Congress Chamber of Deputies, and by Congress deputies and other officials.

The welcoming party included V.I. Chernyshev, USSR ambassador to Brazil.

Wishing them a pleasant and fruitful stay on Brazilian soil, H. Sanford expressed the conviction that the Soviet parliamentarians' visit will serve to broaden contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Brazilian National Congress and strengthen relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil. The people of Brazil, he said, feel profound sympathy for the Soviet people. We are glad the Soviet parliamentary delegation has come.

On behalf of the Soviet people T. Ya. Kiselev conveyed sincere wishes for happiness and prosperity to the friendly Brazilian people. Ours, he declared, is the second Soviet parliamentary delegation to visit Brazil in the past 2 years. During the same period a representative delegation of Brazilian parliamentarians has visited the Soviet Union. While in the USSR, your compatriots were able to see for themselves that the Soviet people have profound sympathy and respect for Brazil and its talented and industrious people, who are working doggedly to accelerate their motherland's progress.

Respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs is the firm basis for strengthening and developing cooperation between our countries. We build our relations on these bases with all countries in the world, including Brazil. We are pleased to note that mutually advantageous Soviet-Brazilian ties have enjoyed further development in recent years and risen to a higher level. This concerns trade, economic and cultural ties above all, as well as the useful exchange of opinions on urgent international problems. We also note with satisfaction that the positions of the USSR and Brazil on a number of very important problems of the present day are close or coincide.

In conclusion, the head of the Soviet delegation voiced the hope that the visit will be a factor in the further development of friendly ties between the USSR and Brazil and will serve the good of our peoples and the strengthening of international cooperation.

Tour of Brasilia

PM291215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Parliamentarians in Brazil"]

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jun -- The official friendly visit to Brazil by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation continues.

The delegation head -- T. Ya. Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee -- was received by Brazilian Vice President A. Chaves. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of bilateral relations and some topical international problems.

T. Ya. Kiselev called on A. Delfim Neto, minister-chief of the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency. There was a wide ranging exchange of view on questions of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil.

Continuing their tour of Brasilia, the Soviet guests visited the memorial to President J. Kubitschek -- founder of the Brazilian capital. The memorial was designed by the outstanding architect O. Niemeyer. They examined exhibits reflecting the history of the building of Brasilia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a meeting with Federal District Governor A. Alcebiades Lamaison.

T. Ya. Kiselev met with Brazilian journalists. He expressed satisfaction with the attention and respect which the Soviet parliamentarians have enjoyed in Brazil and answered the Brazilian mass media representatives' questions.

In the evening the Soviet parliamentary delegation left for a tour of the country. It will visit Manaus Amazonas, Belo Horizonte and Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro.

Visit to Congress

LD281740 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] As has already been reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Brazil, has paid a visit to the country's National Congress. M. Mayorov reports:

[Begin video recording] The visitors were received by Nelson Marchezan, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian National Congress. In a conversation with him, Tikhon Yakovlevich Kiselev noted the Soviet Union's readiness to expand inter-parliamentary and other ties with Brazil. He stressed in particular that our state's entire foreign policy activity is aimed at averting the threat of a new war and the maintenance of a stable peace.

The importance of international cooperation in the cause of the struggle for peace was discussed at a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress. Addressing the Soviet visitors, speakers indicated Brazil's desire for a strengthening of equitable and mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union, in line with the interests of the people of both countries.

[Marchezan in Portuguese fading into Russian translation] The Soviet Union plays an important role in the international arena. That is why Brazil has an interest in the development of relations with your country. I consider that despite the differences in the socio-economic systems of our countries, there are quite a few spheres for mutually advantageous cooperation. One of these spheres is the campaign for peace. Confirmation of the Soviet Union's position was provided by its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. [end recording]

Delegation Departs

LD291538 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The official, friendly visit to Brazil by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, has ended. The Soviet guests visited a number of the country's cities and had meetings with representatives of local legislative organs and business circles and with other officials.

RPP: BRAZIL DISTANCING ITSELF FROM U.S. POLICY

PY290135 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict has spurred Latin American nations to follow foreign policies independent from that of the United States. One example is the largest nation on the continent — Brazil.

The beginning of the South Atlantic conflict took place simultaneously with President Figueiredo's visit to the United States. This was the first visit paid by a Brazilian chief of state to the United States in the last 10 years; thus it was believed to be particularly significant. The news media wrote about the incipient rapprochement between the two nations. However, this rapprochement did not come true.

The initial agenda of the negotiations in Washington was cut down on the request of Brazil in order to avoid giving the impression -- according to the JORNAL DO BRASIL -- that there was indeed some rapprochement with the United States, in view of the difference between the positions of the two nations on the South Atlantic conflict.

At the same time, the newspaper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO indicated that President Figueiredo took advantage of his talks with President Reagan to publicly state that Brazil's foreign policy is totally independent. In order to achieve this he stressed in the course of one of his Washington speeches that his country was part of both the West and the Third World. This means, according to FOLHA, that Brazil will follow a foreign policy free from U.S. control.

It is obvious that even before the Anglo-Argentine conflict the Brazilians, as well as other Latin American peoples, had more than enough reasons to reject ties to U.S. foreign policy and to choose their own and independent course of action.

During the last few decades four Latin American countries have submitted complaints to the UN Security Council over direct aggressions perpetrated by the United States. In each of these cases Latin American blood was shed, and the question arises whether it is possible to reconcile these actions with Washington's pleas of friendship toward its southern neighbors. How could the Latin American nations be direct or indirect accomplices of the U.S. interventionist policy aimed, naturally, against Latin America as a whole, against the independence of each and every one of the Latin American nations?

These questions are not just a source for rhetoric for the politicians and statesmen of the continent. The fate of the peoples and of their nations depend on the proper answer to these questions. The participation or not of a country in the intervention in Santo Domingo determined, to a point, whether or not that country would be subject to an aggression by the United States either in the military or at least the economic field in the future.

This is what happened at one time to Brazil, and the Brazilians felt the need to glean lessons from the past. The friends of the Brazilian people are pleased to point out that both in Latin America and the world at large, Brazil is gaining status as a great power. For observers, the positive changes in the nation's foreign policy did not go unnoticed. These changes were the strengthening of ties with the Nonaligned Movement, the support given to African peoples that are firming up their recently acquired independence or battling the colonial yoke, the aid to Nicaragua, and the opposition to U.S. attempts at conducting military intervention in the latter country and in neighboring El Salvador.

Brazil, together with Argentina, rejected the U.S. warmongering idea of setting up in the South Atlantic an aggressive bloc similar to NATO. Brazilian leaders called for strengthening of world peace, disarmament and detente.

The largest nation in Latin America is refusing to participate in Yankee economic blockades against the socialist countries and is expanding its ties with all nations of the world. The stand taken by the Brazilian Government toward the Anglo-Argentine conflict is a logical development of all these positive tendencies which are helping to heighten Brazil's international prestige.

DOLGIKH VISITS KIRGIZ SSR, ADDRESSES PLENUM

Tours Combine

PM291353 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Visit to Frunze by V.I. Dolgikh, Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 23 June Comrade V.I. Dolgikh visited the Kirgizskiy mining and metallurgical combine, one of the republic's largest enterprises.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh took an interest in the combine collective's activity in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress, intensifying production and increasing the efficiency and quality of work. He visited enterprise shops and familiarized himself with the production technology.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh took a particular interest in the conditions of the workers' labor, daily life and relaxation. The combine is successfully resolving social questions and implementing a comprehensive program for reducing manual labor.

In a talk with the workers, experts and leaders of the combine Comrade V.I. Dolgikh noted the enterprise's high technical standard and the great national economic significance of its output. To further increase production efficiency and to intensify production, he stressed, it is necessary to deepen ties with science more actively and step up work on making rational use of production capacities and material, raw material and manpower resources. The improvement of planning and of the style and methods of management must be subordinated to this. The increased militancy of the enterprise's party organization and all its communists is of paramount significance in the struggle to make maximum use of reserves and boost the efficiency of all the work.

On his visit to the combine V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was accompanied by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, and A. Dzhumagulov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Visits Machine Building Plant

PM291429 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Comrade V.I. Dolgikh's Visit to Kirgizya"]

[Excerpts] V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting the republic, visited the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine-building plant 24 June.

During his visit to the enterprise and in talks with its workers Comrade V.I. Dolgikh stressed the importance of providing agriculture with modern equipment as one of the main preconditions of the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the advice and instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report to the plenum.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh took a particular interest in the activity of the plant's party organization and administration aimed at raising the technical standard of production and output and creating for the workers the requisite conditions of labor and daily life. Great attention was paid to the fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole in terms of pickup baler production.

The need for a more persistent struggle to reduce the material intensiveness of output and to ensure a strict policy of thrift was noted. Special concern must be shown for improving the standard of production, boosting organization and business efficiency and strengthening discipline in every work sector.

On the same day V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Kirgiz science and production stockraising association's Sokulukskiy experimental farm where he familiarized himself with the labor collective's life and talked with farm workers, experts and leaders on problems of implementing the country's Food Program.

The experimental farm is one of the foremost in the republic. Pedigree breeding work, which ensures the steady raising of livestock productivity, is being conducted here successfully on the basis of modern scientific achievements and advanced experience.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh viewed the farm's livestock complex. It was noted during a talk at the farm that the stockraisers' main task must be the struggle for a comprehensive changeover to intensive stockraising methods and the increased productivity of all livestock breeds. Success can only be achieved with the more energetic pooling of the efforts of scientists and practical workers in the sphere of breeding and pedigree work and the broad dissemination of the achievements of science and advanced experience.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh visited Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon's No 54 stud farm, familiarized himself with the experience of work on rearing the best breeds of horses and visited a shearing center and a fodder shop.

Comrade V.I. Dolgikh also visited the Kirgiz SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements where he viewed exhibition displays and talked with leaders of enterprises, ministries and departments.

During his tour of the republic V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been accompanied by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A. Dyuysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

Addresses Kirgiz Plenum

PM291225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent V. Shirokov and TASS special correspondents V. Verbin and V. Petrenko under the rubric "Implementing the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum Decisions": "Making Further Progress, Achieving More"]

[Text] Frunze -- The firm resolve of communists and all the republic's working people to make a substantial contribution to augmenting the country's food resources was expressed by the participants in a Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum held here yesterday. The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the tasks facing the republic party organization arising from its decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report were discussed.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by the participants. He conveyed to those present and to all Kirgiziya's Communists and working people cordial greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The May plenum, the speaker pointed out, was a truly historic event in the life of the party and the country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pathbreaking [osnovopolozhnyy] report occupied a central position in its work.

The propositions and conclusions contained in it are a further development of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage of communist building. They are geared to the practical implementation of the 26th party congress policy on steadily increasing Soviet people's well-being.

The Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum takes account of the internal and external circumstances of our state's development. It is designed to achieve the important and interrelated goals of ensuring that the country is reliably supplied with food from its own resources and that further progress is made toward narrowing the gap between the respective material, cultural and domestic conditions in urban and rural areas.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions have been received by the whole party and the Soviet people with enormous excitement and approval. A businesslike discussion of its results is currently underway in party organizations and labor collectives throughout the country, and practical measures to implement the decisions taken are being outlined. The Central Committee plenum's work evoked a broad response worldwide, above all in the socialist community countries.

The Kirgiz SSR has an important part to play in the Food Program's implementation. The republic is being set crucial and major tasks for the eighties, and a substantial increase in agricultural output is envisaged. The tasks stipulated for securing this increase must be regarded as the minimum of what is to be done.

Particular attention, the speaker stressed, must be paid to developing stockraising, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the entire revenue of the republic's agriculture. High indicators for wool and mutton production per hundred hectares of farmland have been achieved in its leading sector -- sheepraising. Unexploited reserves still exist here, however. Stockraising's productivity must be further increased, and the buildup of the fodder base must be accelerated.

Developing arable farming, on which the results of all agriculture, including stock-raising, are directly dependent, is of paramount importance. The republic has considerable potential for increasing the production of grain, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural produce.

In order to achieve the planned increase in food production the development of processing enterprises must be accelerated.

An important task facing the republic party organization is to strive to further consolidate agriculture's material and technical base and to ensure the efficient utilization of existing equipment, fertilizer and other resources. The Kirgiz capital's M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant is making a considerable contribution to ensuring that rural areas are supplied with high-performance equipment. The republic has a large pool of agricultural machinery. Measures to further improve the operation and maintenance of equipment, enhance the skills of machine operator cadres and widely disseminate progressive experience must be elaborated and implemented.

Steps must also be taken to ensure that rational use is made of capital investment and that it yields a high return. This means paying particular attention to making plans more economical, integrating the construction of agro-industrial installations, reducing construction costs, introducing industrial techniques more widely and persistently striving for the on-schedule commissioning of fixed capital.

V.I. Dolgikh went on to dwell on measures aimed at the social reorganization of rural areas. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone 2.7 million square meters of housing and a sizeable quantity of cultural and consumer service establishments were built in rural areas in Kirgiziya. Kolkhoz members' average per capita income rose by 47 percent compared with 1975. A host of specialists and machine operators are employed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Much has been done, but there are still shortcomings in the handling of social tasks. All of this makes it imperative that party, soviet and economic organs make these matters the focus of constant attention.

It is important to introduce progressive ways of administering the agro-industrial complex, to improve the economic mechanism and to increase the organizational and economic self-sufficiency of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Everything possible must be done to develop financial autonomy at every level of production, improve the work done with leadership cadres and to bolster farms with highly skilled specialists.

In the present circumstances rural raykoms have a greater role to play. They are required to ensure political leadership of the development of agricultural production and efficient and well-coordinated cooperation between all the components of the agro-industrial complex at rayon level. It is essential that the activities of primary party organizations come under closer scrutiny, that their experience be carefully studied and generalized and that they be given more businesslike and practical help.

The Food Program is an integrated package of measures embracing many sectors and many levels of production and management. It is therefore particularly important that there be rigorous and constant checks on progress made in implementing the measures outlined.

The speaker stressed that the successful implementation of the tasks laid down by the Central Committee plenum requires that organizational, political and ideological education work with rural working people be improved.

The work of fulfilling the tasks laid down by the party, V.I. Dolgikh said in conclusion, is getting underway aimed the atmosphere of great political and labor elation generated by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The extensive socialist competition to greet this jubilee in a fitting manner which is currently underway is sure to fully reflect the tasks laid down by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

In his report T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and other speakers discussed how a good foundation had been laid in the republic for doing everything possible to intensify agricultural production and further increase food resources. Gross agricultural production has increased by almost 70 percent since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. At the same time, however, the level of production still falls short of the increasing requirements for foodstuffs.

The plenum participants outlined ways of eliminating the shortcomings.

Ya. Ya. Vakker, chairman of the Trud Kolkhoz in Kantskiy Rayon, and A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, made suggestions for improving skills in arable farming and stockraising and making better use of land and production capital and resources. B. Esenaliyeva, machine operator on the Tortkul Kolkhoz in Tobskiy Rayon, and N.F. Peteven, director of the M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant, spoke about the importance of ensuring the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural production and increasing supplies of modern equipment to rural areas. K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom, disclosed plans for urban residents to help rural working people.

Science has been set crucial tasks in the Food Program's implementation, said M. Imanaliyev, president of the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is essential to ensure that all the requisite conditions exist for the widespread adoption of scientists' recommendations for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

V.I. Dolgikh laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin monument; had a conversation at the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; visited the Kirgizskiy mining and metallurgical combine, the M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant, the Kirgizskiy science and production stock-raising association's experimental farm in Sokolukskiy Rayon and the state stud farm in Issyk-Kulskiy Rayon, and chatted with workers and specialist at the enterprises and organizations. He paid a visit to the Kirgiz SSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements and toured Frunze's new residential districts and sights.

KAZAKH PLENUM DISCUSSES FOOD PROGRAM

Report on Plenum

LD281714 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The routine, Sixth Central Committee plenum of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan took place on 23 June. The plenum heard and discussed a report by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, about the tasks for the republic party organization arising from the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and Comrade Brezhnev's report on the USSR Food Program.

The plenum adopted resolutions on the question under discussion, and also adopted for guidance and unconditional implementation the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, statements and conclusions outlined at the plenum in the report of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions approved at the plenum, stressing that the unconditional fulfillment of the basic tasks of the Kazakh SSR till 1990 regarding the implementation of the country's Food Program is the most important strategic trend in the activity of the republican party organization.

Belov, head of a sector in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, participated in the plenum's work.

The plenum has concluded its work.

Kunayev Plenum Report

PM291319 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS correspondent V. Akimov report under rubric "Implement Decisions of CPSU Central Committee May Plenum!": "Bringing All Reserves Into Play"]

[Excerpt] Alma Ata, 23 Jun — To improve arable farming yields and livestock raising productivity while reducing losses of output as much as possible at every stage from production to consumption is the decisive factor in the intensification of the Kazakh SSR's agriculture. That was emphasized at today's Kazakhstan CP Central Committee plenum, which discussed the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the report at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, he said, are a model of a rigorously scientific approach toward implementing the economic tasks facing the country and each of its republics at the new stage in the development of the mature socialist society, which is confidently traveling the highway determined by the 26th party congress.

By the will of the party and the labor of the people, Kazakhstan has been transformed into a major grain and stockraising base in the country. Fixed capital in agriculture has trebled in the last 15 years. The power-worker ratio on sovkhozes and kolkhozes has almost doubled.

Sectors serving the countryside have been widely developed in the republic -- the chemical, mixed feed and microbiological industries, agricultural machine building and water resources and rural construction. A developed network of procurement organizations has been created. The fixed capital of enterprises in the food sectors has trebled in the course of the last three 5-year plans.

Gross agricultural output in Kazakhstan has been growing confidently since the Central Committee March (1965) plenum. It now amounts to an annual total of R9 billion. Average annual grain purchases have doubled during this period. It is becoming usual for Kazakhstan to provide 1 billion poods of grain. Rice production has increased by a greater factor and has now reached 607,000 tons. Production of cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and grapes has increased.

Meat sales have increased 50 percent, milk sales 70 percent and egg sales more than 550 percent. The numbers of all types of livestock and poultry have increased and their productivity has improved.

In 1965-1980, though the republic's population increased by 3 million, per capita consumption increased as follows: meat by 33 percent; milk and dairy products by 22 percent; eggs by 150 percent; vegetables and cucurbits by more than 50 percent.

Profound changes have occurred in living and working conditions in the countryside. All this was discussed in detail recently at the celebrations in honor of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia. Everything Kazakhstan has achieved is the result of harmonious labor by the communists and all the working people, vigorous and purposeful work by party, soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organs, tireless multiplication of the glorious virgin land traditions and constant assistance from the party and the government and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

But, as is well known, life does not mark time. The country's requirements are growing. In the light of this the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, while noting what has been achieved, pointed out that the present level of agricultural production cannot be regarded as sufficient -- it must be increased, and increased in full accordance with Soviet people's growing demands.

There is nothing supernatural or impracticable about the plenum's decisions so far as our republic is concerned. But neither are any easy tasks to be found in them. After describing in detail the specific targets of the Food Program through 1990, the speaker specially noted that now that the plenum decisions have been approved by the party and the people, it is important to implement them with the utmost principledness, increasing the responsibility of all working people and resolutely combating any displays of negligence. There is much work to be done. In order to perform it, we must first cope successfully with the targets of the second year and the 5-year plan as a whole in all areas of our multi-sectorial economy, science and culture.

On the whole the republic worked well in the first year of the 5-year plan and the first 5 months of this year. But despite this, a number of shortcomings and omissions have been revealed and must be eliminated with the utmost resolve. The republic must not merely fulfill what is outlined by the Food Program, but fulfill it to the very best standards.

Proceeding from the highest interests of the country, we must continue to concentrate on the struggle for a large Kazakhstan grain harvest. The republic already produces around 2 tons of grain per capita. That is not a ceiling. We are capable of reaching the targets set by the party. They are in line with our potential. All oblasts must make the maximum contribution to solving the grain problem. Particularly high responsibility is borne by Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya, Aktyubinskaya, Uralskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Karagandinskaya Oblasts, which are the main grain producers.

It is important to increase the attention paid to the cultivation of groat crops, especially buckwheat and millet, and to increase the share of grain corn and rice in the republic's grain balance. The emphasis in their production should be on improving yields and on pulling up to scratch the laggard farms in Alma Atinskaya, Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, we must over the next decade commission 820,000 hectares of new irrigated land, including considerable areas in the Kyzylkum steppe and around the great Alma Ata and Irtysh-Karaganda-Dzhezkazgan canals and the Shulbinsk hydraulic engineering complex, which are under construction, and provide water supplies for at least 22 million hectares of pastures in desert and semidesert areas. We must increase cadres' responsibility for the utilization of those valuable lands.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Kazakhstan Potrebsoyuz, with the participation of other ministries and departments concerned, must ensure uninterrupted trade in a wide range of vegetables and potatoes in cities and industrial centers. There must be improvements in the procurement, transportation and conveyance of this output to consumers and in the organization of the reception of output actually on farms and of its delivery via direct ties to the retail trade network, public catering enterprises and children's, medical and health institutions.

The republic, the speaker stressed, has the richest potential and reserves for the continued sharp upsurge of all sectors of arable farming and it is important to exploit these fully in each oblast, in each rayon and on each farm in order to consolidate Kazakhstan's worthy labor reputation as one of the country's leading granaries.

The May plenum obliged us to considerably increase production of all types of livestock products. The figures on this score are well known. The tasks that have been set are perfectly realistic, for the republic has already achieved such results more than once. In the last few years the fodder base on farms has strengthened and stockraisers' working and living conditions have improved, which is having a positive impact on results. For instance, sheep raisers are obtaining 16-17 million lambs each year. Cattle surrender weight has topped 400 kg.

At the same time certain oblasts are marking time, though the republic is making headway in the development of stockraising. They include Dzhabul'skaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya, Turgayskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts, where the tremendous reserves have still not been vigorously brought into play.

In the great tasks of further increasing meat production set by the country's Food Program our main path is the intensification of meat cattle raising. In all oblasts we must increase the numbers of cattle, reduce fattening times and hand over the young cattle at a weight of at least 450-500 kg.

Considerable experience of this has been accumulated in the republic. Thus last year the farms of Tselinogradskaya Oblast sold cattle for slaughter at a weight of up to 430 kg, and those of Kustanayskaya Oblast sold them at a weight of 460 kg and more. Unfortunately, this valuable experience is still slow to become the property of other oblasts, especially Kokchetavskaya, Semi-Palatinskaya, Chimbentskaya and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts.

The speaker dwelt particularly on questions of further developing sheep raising. The country, he said, expects more mutton, high-quality wool and karakul from the republic. Realizing this, many farms are successfully developing this promising sector, building up reproduction and increasing the number of sheep, but at the same time Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast has unjustifiably lost ground. The number of sheep there has declined as a result of serious shortcomings in reproduction and safekeeping. Numbers have also decreased in Dzhambulskaya and Chimbentskaya Oblasts, though more lambs have been obtained. The serious shortcomings in sheep raising in Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts have not been eliminated. This is happening because of the losses as a result of epizootic disease and overexpenditure on so-called "internal farm needs."

This is why it is necessary to take the most effective measures everywhere to eliminate the existing shortcomings as far as possible, to increase the number of breeding animals, to improve pedigree breeding work and the safekeeping of livestock and to really ensure the confident development of the sector.

There are also considerable reserves in poultry raising. Some 8 kg per capita of dietetic meat [that is: poultry meat] are already produced each year in the republic. Nonetheless, the construction of new and reconstruction of existing poultry units, including broiler units, must be accelerated and additional specialized farms to produce turkey, duck and goose meat must be set up.

It is important to back up the projected targets in stockraising by creating a firm fodder base in every oblast, in every rayon and on every farm.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have the decisive role in increasing production of agricultural products. At the same time we will increase the attention paid to developing industrial enterprises' subsidiary farms. We must ensure that every industrial enterprise and association and every transport and construction organization has such a farm. There is experience of this. In the last 2 years alone almost 1,000 subsidiary farms have been set up in the republic.

Wider use must be made of the potential of citizens' personal plots.

Great attention must be paid to fish farming in the resolution of the Food Program, the speaker went on. However, if there is a "blank" in our republic, it is this. All we do is talk to one another about the great benefit of the sector. We have a minister of the fish industry. Special farms have been set up. However, we do not have the full amount of fish products. Many fish farms are failing to cope with the plans. Not only the Ministry of the Fish Industry but the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavrissovo-khozstroy and many sovkhozes and kolkhozes can and must engage in the raising of food fish.

In response to the party's new concern for rural working people, we must make more efficient use of all economic levers and material incentives and improve the planning and management machinery with the ultimate goal of obtaining the greatest possible results in the production of all types of high-quality agricultural output.

It is time we learned everywhere to count the rubles and the kopeks properly and grasped that accounting and thrift are the real basics without which there is no way forward.

In this regard too we must of course entrust matters to all our cadres. But at the same time we must also check on them with the utmost principledness and exactingness.

We must, the speaker noted, make every possible use of the accumulated wealth of experience of work to mobilize the Communists and all the working people to struggle to implement the party's agrarian policy. Both our experience and our potential have increased considerably in the period since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum. During these years there has been a marked increase in the number of communists in the countryside. There are now around 400,000 of them. That is over half the republic's party organization. More than 188,000 Communists and 412,000 Komsomol members are now working actually in agricultural production. The CPSU Central Committee May plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally call for all the influence and prestige of this huge force to be utilized in all the sectors connected with further boosting the rural economy. The implementation of the Food Program's targets is a task of the whole people. Each of us must make his contribution to resolving it, and the more substantial that contribution is, the better it will be for the whole people and each Soviet family.

At the upcoming party obkom and raykom plenums, at local soviet sessions, in labor collectives, in their trade union and Komsomol organizations and in people's control organs the practical issues connected with fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum must be examined with the utmost principledness and keenness, self-critically and in a businesslike fashion, and all the available reserves must be revealed so that they can be vigorously put to use.

It is very important to continue to improve trade, medical and cultural and consumer services, especially for rural working people. It is necessary to remind you of that because it is these sectors that are still lagging behind in a number of places. Thus cases of the creation of artificial shortages have been revealed in Turgayskaya Oblast. There are many complaints about the work of consumer services in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Pavlodarskaya and Guryevskaya Oblasts. The book trade in the countryside has not been properly organized in western and southern oblasts, and the Kazakhstan Potreboyuz is chiefly to blame for this.

All these are not minor issues. Through common efforts, let us ensure that the people who end up in a privileged position are not the loafers and idlers, but those who produce agricultural output, who feed and clothe people and who spare neither time nor effort to this end. That is why we must more fully satisfy rural working people's spiritual requirements.

The republic's ideological organizations and institutions, the press, television and radio must subordinate all their work to elucidating and resolving those requirements. As the party demands, they must not quail before major problems, must be able to support what is interesting and useful and must combat in a resolute and well-founded fashion all that is negative. Our creative unions, cultural institutions and the "Znaniye" society have got real scope for showing their mettle here.

The Communists, Komsomol members and all the working people of the republic have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum with enthusiasm as a militant program that is not designed for merely a short-term campaign.

However, the results of this year in all spheres of Kazakhstan's multisectorial economy, science and culture -- in our grainfields and livestock units, in plants and factories, in scientific laboratories, schools and VUZes, everywhere that the strength and prestige of our republic are bolstered by firm deeds -- will be of the most crucial significance in the fulfillment of that program.

In the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR many labor collectives are adopting new, higher pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole. The Kazakhstan Trade Union Council, the oblast trade union councils, trade union sectorial committees and Komsomol organizations must make the most vigorous contribution to ensuring that effective competition becomes truly mass in nature and stimulates the struggle for quality and efficiency and for the highest results.

In conclusion D.A. Kunayev, on behalf of the plenum participants, Kazakhstan's Communists and all its working people, assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the people of Kazakhstan would do their utmost to implement unconditionally the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and would make a substantial contribution to implementing the Food Program.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT GEORGIAN CC PLENUM

PM300845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze and TASS special correspondents R. Akhpatelov and E. Gasparov under rubric "Implement Decisions of CPSU Central Committee May Plenum": "Toward New Heights"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- To reduce as much as possible losses of agricultural output at all the stages from production to consumption is one of the most important reserves for further increasing food resources. Along with ensuring the growth of arable farming and livestock raising productivity, this is a decisive factor in implementing the Georgian SSR Food Program. This was approved at a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum that discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

The report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. Our party's May Central Committee plenum, he said, defined both current and long-term tasks in providing the Soviet people with food, improving their living standards and more fully satisfying the population's growing needs and pointed to ways of resolving those tasks.

In order to gain a better, clearer idea of the tasks for the future, we need to look back over the path we have traveled.

In the last 15 years capital investments in agriculture have totaled R4.8 billion. Three times as much fixed capital was commissioned last year as in 1965.

All this, the speaker went on to note, promotes an increase in the intensification of agricultural production. In the last 10 years alone in Georgia procurements of high-grade leaf tea have almost doubled, those of fruits and citrus fruits have increased by 250 percent and those of grapes have increased by over 50 percent. Sales to the state of grain, vegetables, potatoes, meat, milk, eggs and other arable farming and livestock products have increased considerably. At the same time the demand for meat and dairy goods and vegetables in the republic is not being satisfied.

The main thing now, the speaker stressed, is in the immediate future to considerably improve the level to which the demand from the republic's population for staple food goods is satisfied. By 1990 average annual production is to increase as follows: leaf tea, fruits and citrus fruits by 45 percent; grapes by 95 percent; vegetables by 60 percent; meat by 57 percent; and milk by 37 percent. That is a substantial increase, especially when you consider that the republic must obtain it practically without increasing the [sown] area or livestock numbers and, what is more, under conditions of a decline in manpower in the countryside.

The path to intensification, as the most effective and practically the only possible means of resolving the Food Program, lies through the use of intensive farming methods. In specialists' opinion, the yield of fruit orchards in the republic is only one-third of the optimum level. Considerable reserves are also untapped for this reason in citrus growing, viticulture, sheep raising and other sectors.

Extremely unsatisfactory use is being made of the potential of irrigated and drained land. Their yield is usually far lower than the planned level, as a result of which last year alone irrigated land failed to supply the state with tens of thousands of tons of grain crops, potatoes, root crops, fruits and grapes. Yet all that is a substantial reserve.

Even more must be done to improve the standards of stockraising and fodder production. Our main path is the improvement of social stockraising productivity. But the path alone is not enough, so at the same time we must also seek other opportunities for increasing the production of livestock products. Thus if the population is helped with fodder and the composition, in terms of breed, of livestock on personal plots is improved, the average milk yield can be increased by another 250-300 kg. An additional 100-120,000 tons of milk can be obtained on the republic-wide scale.

The Food Program orients us toward further developing the sectors of industry linked with agriculture, the speaker stressed. Despite the marked improvements, there are still many "bottlenecks" there and many cases of a lack of coordination at the junction between these two main sectors of the agro-industrial complex. The mechanism of rural construction and the relations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agro-industrial associations with construction organizations also need improvement. Science and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex require further development.

A characteristic mark of the last few years has been the organizational restructuring of agricultural management that has been implemented in all areas of the republic. Trusts have been abolished. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, Selkhoztekhnika [committee for the supply of production equipment to agriculture] components, land reclamation administrations and the processing industry have formed rayon agro-industrial associations based on partnership and sharing. The experience of the first such associations, which were created in Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy and other rayons, shows that this system is more fully in line with the present level of development for production forces and creates all the conditions for highly efficient good-quality work.

The new management machinery that was created in the republic is largely in line with the machinery it is intended to introduce throughout the country. Nonetheless, the process of the making of new management organs is complex. Whenever party raykoms correctly assessed the full importance of the restructuring of the management of the agro-industrial complex sectors and approached with due responsibility the questions of forming new management organs, the results are today most encouraging and the associations in those rayons are working at full power. Conversely, wherever the local party organs, instead of sharply improving their style and methods of leadership, continue to exercise tutelage over economic leaders or to supplant them, associations are formed only slowly or else are altogether frozen at the level of agricultural administrations. Naturally, the effect of such associations is as yet small.

The republic interdepartmental council for the management of the agro-industrial complex and the local party and soviet organs are called upon to coordinate and direct all this work.

The resolution of the Food Program is not only of economic importance, but also of very great sociopolitical importance. Its aim is not only to provide people with full-value food and not only to improve that food qualitatively, but also to relieve people as much as possible from having to spend too much time shopping, too much time trailing round the stores, and thus to give them more free time and thereby promote their physical and spiritual development and their harmonious improvement so that they can devote all their abilities, all their talent, all their knowhow, all their potential to the benefit of society and the benefit of mankind.

The speakers at the plenum -- N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom; O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's agro-industrial complex coordinating council; Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Vashakidze, test driver at the Kutaisi motor vehicle plant; V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of Agriculture; and others -- noted that the implementation of the Food Program requires a further improvement in the organizational and political work of party, soviet and public organizations. They pointed to the need to strengthen their influence on increasing the efficiency of the collaboration among all the sectors forming the agro-industrial complex, increasing production, eliminating losses and ensuring the safekeeping of agricultural output and the uninterrupted supply of food products to the population.

The speakers stressed the importance of ideological support of the Food Program. A precise, clear understanding of the economic, social and political significance of the program and of the full importance of its successful implementation must be instilled in urban and rural working people and leading experience of the management of the agro-industrial complex and the specific results of the improvement of the economic machinery must be propagandized in every possible way. The chief task is to mobilize by means of mass political and educational work working people's efforts for the struggle to further boost agricultural production, to ensure the efficient and good-quality functioning of the entire agro-industrial complex, to attain high end results and to greet fittingly the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The plenum participants assured the CPSU Central Committee that Georgia's Communists and all its working people would make a fitting contribution to implementing the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum.

ARMENIAN CC PLENUM EXAMINES AGRICULTURE

PM280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Yu. Arakelyan under the general heading: "Major Preoccupations"]

[Text] Yerevan -- Make the maximum contribution to the implementation of the Food Program -- that was the main thrust of the report by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, and Communists' speeches at the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

Under the leadership of the republic's party organizations, the speakers said, agricultural workers have achieved an increase in farming and livestock raising output. Gross output has risen in recent years and production of grain, potatoes, vegetables and sugar beet has increased. But the level of development that the sector attained is not up to the population's requirements.

The report and the debate provided an analysis of the reasons for the omissions and the unsatisfactory state of affairs in some rayons. The plenum noted with concern how indicators of vegetable, grape and fruit yields can vary although farms are situated in identical conditions. Examples were quoted. At the Vanashen village kolkhoz in Araratkiy Rayon the average grape yield in the last 5-year plan was 282.5 quintals per hectare, whereas the Yeraskhakiy Sovkhoz in the same rayon it was only 22 quintals.

The growth of agricultural output and construction of storage facilities are way out of step. The introduction of waste-free techniques has been unsatisfactory and mechanization of production processes is slow at processing industry enterprises.

Analyzing the situation in livestock raising, the plenum participants noted shortcomings in breeding work and in the reproduction of the herd. A number of rayons are making unsatisfactory use of reserves for increasing animal productivity. Meat-packing plants are still receiving a lot of underweight livestock. Milk yields are low on many farms.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the creation of a sound fodder base for public livestock raising. The level of introduction of progressive techniques in fodder procurement remains low and there are many losses during harvesting, storage and processing.

The plenum noted the need to strengthen the economic setup at all farms, to make rational use of material and financial resources and to increase agricultural production efficiency. Work to refine the style and methods of party leadership of agriculture needs improvement. Some party raykoms do not always carry out a thorough study of cadres' political, organization and work qualities, and, consequently, unfit, unenterprising people are sometimes promoted to top jobs. This leads to frequent farm leadership changes. Is this not the reason for the fact that in the last 5-year plan 40 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen and around 71 percent of the sovkhoz directors were replaced?

In order to successfully fulfill plans it is necessary to raise the standard of organizational and political work among the masses. Therefore, the center of gravity of party committees' work should be in primary party organizations and labor collectives.

Every Communist is obliged to fully grasp the fact that all successes depend on organized, skilled, highly productive and high quality labor.

Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction to the effect that the Food Program must bear fruit this very year, the plenum demanded that party, soviet and economic organs and the republic's ministries and departments take the necessary steps to ensure well-organized and timely work on the harvesting of agricultural crops and procurement of fodder and to increase farming and livestock raising production. Everything that has been grown must be safely stored, processed and delivered to the consumer.

GAPUROV REPORT AT TURKMEN CC PLENUM

LD281806 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Jun p 1

[Report by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at the Seventh plenum of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on 16 June in Ashkhabad]

[Excerpts] In our republic the average annual grain crop production doubled in the 10th 5-Year Plan period, as compared with the 9th, but the average yield is insufficient: 22.7 quintals per hectare. We have many shortcomings with corn production, too, as industrial technology for tending it is being introduced too slowly. The area sown in rice ought to be extended.

Construction of 80 big livestock and poultry units has started in the republic. An unfavorable situation for exploiting sheep-raising capacities has arisen in the republic.

Thirty-nine dairy complexes with room for 23,600 animals are functioning on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Turkmenistan. The complexes accounted for 25 percent of total milk production in the public sector.

Some 2,465 kg of milk per cow, or 258 kg more than the republic's average, have been obtained, but most of the farms continue to have low per cow yields. At the beginning of 1982 less than 25 percent of the cattle herd was cows. In recent years sheep milking stopped on practically all kolkhozes and sovkhoses -- in contrast with the 1960's when almost all sheep farms in the republic practiced this and produced hundreds of tons of brynza, a valuable food product, from sheep milk. It is necessary to renew this important work.

The Turkmen SSR Food Program envisages an increase in fodder production to 1.24 million tons by 1985 and to 1.7 million tons by 1990.

Since 1970 we have carried out definite work on increasing the number of livestock for private use by collective farmers, sovkhos workers and inhabitants of rayon centers and urban settlements. With a considerable increase in the number of cattle on private plots, the population in rural localities has been increasing more rapidly than goods production in this category of farms. Many rural dwellers own fewer livestock than is permitted by established norms.

It is planned that by 1985 kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Turkmenistan will increase vegetable production to 300,000 tons and melon crop production to 255,000 tons, at minimum. Fruit and grape yields are very low on farms in the republic.

In order to ensure the population's potato supply during the summer-autumn season it is necessary to raise production to not less than 40,000 tons.

In 1985 vegetable oil production will increase 2.3-fold to 90,000 tons, confectionery 1.4-fold; and beer and soft drinks by a 1/3.

Now our attention needs to be turned to the serious shortcomings that hinder further development of the food industry.

NATIONALITY RELATIONS CONFERENCE IN RIGA

Ponomarev Addresses Conference

LD281244 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Riga June 28 TASS -- "The main trend of the development of nationality relations in the USSR consists in the further comprehensive drawing close together of the Soviet nations and the consolidation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics", Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said. He made a report today at the national scientific and practical conference on "Development of Nationality Relations Under Conditions of Developed Socialism". The conference opened in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the elaboration by Lenin of the concept of the nationality question during the age of imperialism and the transition from capitalism to socialism, on questions of the nationality policy of the CPSU under developed socialism and on the relationship between economic growth and the development of nationality relations. He demonstrated that the role of social policy and the consistent enhancement of socialist democracy are growing at the present level of the development of nationality relations.

The report illustrates the international importance of the theory and practice of transforming nationality relations in the USSR. It points out that they are exerting a great influence on the struggle of the peoples for national independence freedom and equality. Many aspects of the CPSU's experience are used extensively by progressive countries, parties and public movements all over the world.

The communist parties attach much importance to the nationality question, Boris Ponomarev said. Struggle for national freedom and independence is an inseparable part of the genuine social rejuvenation of the world in our age. The assertion of just relations among nationalities in the world is an important factor of the struggle against the threat of war and the arms race.

The incitement of national strife and chauvinism has usually been a prelude to aggressions and wars of conquest. Nowadays, too, chauvinism is in the armoury of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which is conducting a runaway arms race, whipping up tension in international relations, unceremoniously meddling in the international affairs of other countries and aggravating crisis situations in various parts of the world. It is seeking to turn around the process of detente and to revive the cold war. Chauvinistic ideology constitutes the basis of the policy conducted by the Israeli ruling circles, which have unleashed a bloody aggression in Lebanon and embarked on the road of outright genocide against the Palestinians and the ruthless extermination of the Lebanese population.

The aggressive strategy of U.S. imperialism not only is aimed directly against the peoples and countries unwilling to bow to imperialist diktat and upholding the right to decide their destinies independently but also leads to curtailment of the sovereignty of U.S. allies and to the subordination of their policies to the interests of the U.S. ruling circles.

This course is countered by the policy of the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties.

The speaker further demonstrated how Soviet experience in nationality development exerts a favourable effect on the activities of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist community and on the practice of their state-to-state relations based on socialist internationalism. Statesmen, public figures and political parties in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the communists and all the other progressive forces in the developed capitalist countries show much interest in this experience.

Describing the international importance of Soviet experience, the speaker stressed that the example of the world's largest country characterised by vast national diversity has irrefutably proved the real possibility of the formation of a qualitatively new type of relationships between big and small nations, relationships based on the principle of equality, justice and friendship. It has been convincingly demonstrated that these relationships constitute a potent factor of social progress.

In conclusion Boris Ponomarev stated:

The entire road travelled by the Soviet country since the Great October Socialist Revolution, its historical achievements and the society of developed socialism built in our country constitute a dependable foundation for the further improvement of nationality relations, for strengthening friendship among nations and for using its great creative potential in the interests of building communism. In this area, too, the Soviet people are opening fresh vistas for the whole of mankind.

Brezhnev Message

LD281424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a greetings message to participants in the all-union scientific and practical conference in Riga.

Your conference, the greetings message says, is taking place on the eve of a remarkable jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is important that, in following good Leninist tradition, you intend to focus your attention on discussing experiences and current questions pertaining to the development of relations between nationalities in the conditions of advanced socialism.

The USSR has traveled a glorious path of revolutionary and creative achievements. The CPSU was the first to set an example of how to solve justly the nationalities' question engendered by the system of exploitation. In a minimum period our country achieved both a de jure and a de facto equality of all nations and ethnic groups. A new, historic community of people -- the Soviet people -- emerged and fraternal relations between working people of all nationalities and the Leninist friendship of peoples became firmly established. The economy and culture of the union republics is genuinely flourishing. And Soviet Latvia, in whose capital you are meeting, is eloquent proof of this.

Advanced socialism, which ushered in a new stage in the enhancement of the ideological, political, social and international unity of the Soviet people, was built by the efforts of the working people of our multinational motherland, Comrade Brezhnev's message notes.

The unbreakable alliance between the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the people's intelligentsia is growing stronger. The beneficial process of the rapprochement of all nations and nationalities of the USSR is developing. Equality breeds trust, and trust breeds mutual understanding and even closer cooperation in all spheres of communist construction.

The 26th CPSU Congress outlined the path to further development of relations between nationalities. Above all it is a question of increasing the material and spiritual potential of every republic and simultaneously making maximum use of this for the harmonious development of the entire country. It is important that all republics take an active part in developing the natural wealth of Siberia, the far east and the north, in developing the Non-Chernozem Zone and in implementing the Food Program. It is very good that you will be focusing attention on questions of patriotic and internationalist education -- one of the main tasks of the party's ideological work. It is the raising of the efficiency and quality of work, the fulfillment of the plans for the jubilee year and the 5-year plan period as a whole, the all-round strengthening of the motherland's might, of peace and the security of peoples and the readiness to defend the gains of socialism that test the Soviet citizen's capability to carry out his patriotic duty and to show internationalism in practice. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the participants in the conference successful work and great creative achievements.

ASHKhabAD DEPUTIES COUNCIL SESSION CONVENES

GF291852 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Ashkhabad -- The tasks of the local city people's deputies councils emerging from the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the report presented by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the USSR Food Program through 1990 at that plenum and measures for its verification were discussed during a session of the city people's deputies council held here today.

(Bidzhanov), chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ashkhabad City People's Deputies Council, presented a report. Corresponding resolutions were taken on questions discussed.

The session also discussed organizational questions. (Bidzhanov) was again elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ashkhabad City People's Deputies Council. Comrade Niyazov, candidate member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom, participated in the work of the session.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26-29 JUN REPORTED

LD290708 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26-29 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

26 June

Haymaking has begun in the western Urals where machine operators are to procure almost 500,000 tons of hay. (0000 GMT)

Dagestanskaya ASSR's farmers have begun to sell newly harvested grain to the state. Omskaya Oblast's livestock breeders have cut sown and natural grasses on the first 100,000 hectares. Particular attention is being given this year to the production of vitaminized granules of which Omskaya Oblast will produce over 200,000 tons. (0400 GMT)

Odesskaya Oblast's southern rayons have begun cutting and threshing peas. The area has been increased to almost 100,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

In the Ukraine sown and natural grasses have been cut on about 3.5 million hectares. About 1/3 of the haylage and about 3 million tons of silage have been laid in. Farms are aiming at gathering at least 1 ton of hay per cow. Very low rainfall in Uzbekistan and most of Central Asia has affected fodder production. Attention is given to increasing the effectiveness of irrigated lands. It is planned that each irrigated hectare of fodder crops should yield at least five or six alfalfa harvests and up to 220 quintals of dry hay. (2040 GMT)

27 June

Chuvashskaya ASSR has pledged at least 1.5 million tons of hay, haylage and silage and 30,000 tons of vitaminized meal. (0800 GMT)

28 June

Kazakhstan's farmers have harvested grain crops on 100,000 hectares to date. Selective harvesting of barley has begun in Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast. Because of a dry winter and spring, machine operators in southern Kazakhstan are struggling against losses in the grain crop which was broken and short-stemmed. All combine harvesters have been hermetically sealed; the harvesters have been reequipped to cut nearer to the ground, and their reels have been covered [obshityish motorila]. (0600 GMT)

Reaping of early grain crops began today on farms in the southern zone of the Black Sea area. The present harvest promises to be a difficult one. Strong winds and downpours have twisted and flattened winter grain, and because of insufficient moisture and warmth, growth is low in many areas. (1030 GMT)

29 June

Potato lifting has begun in southern Kirgizia. This year the republic will sell about 90,000 tons of potatoes to the state. (0800 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray harvesting of winter cereal crops is in full swing. The kray plans to sell the state 4.25 million tons of grain this year. Ninety percent of the wheat sold to the state is to be of strong and valuable varieties. Because rain and wind has twisted the wheat and beaten it down to the ground, all harvesting machines are now being fitted with attachments for harvesting flattened grain. In Krymskaya Oblast winter crops have been reaped on about 150,000 hectares. The main crop reaped so far is barley, but on 28 June some farms began to harvest wheat. (1100 GMT)

In the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR cutting of winter grain has begun with yields of 35 quintals per hectare. (1800 GMT)